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21 Nations to Seize Ships? Decree Rule in Argentina; Postwar Housing Planned

The World's Day—April 26, 1941

In Washington: Ship Seizure Plan Indorsed

Representatives of the 21 American Republics recommended that their nations take over the more than 160 foreign vessels idle in their ports and use them "to promote . . . the peace and security of the continent."

"Buy a share in America" is the Government's slogan for the sale of defense savings bonds and stamps, beginning May 1, which are available to investors with 10 cents or $10,000. [Page 3.]

The Administration asked Congress for increased authority to ration commodity supplies, and also took steps to assure industry that co-operation with defense would not run afoul of antitrust laws. [Financial Page.]

After the civil service victory effected by the President's order covering 125,000 Federal employees this week, reform organizations are now concentrating on spreading the merit system among the 48 States. [Page 3.]

A year's civilian service for some 2,000 conscientious objectors drafted under the Selective Service law is about to begin at seven camps. [Page 3.]

Americas: Decree Rule Declared in Argentina

Buenos Aires, Arg. (AP)—Acting President Castillo, charging Argentina's Congress with "inactivity" in the face of an economic crisis, announced April 25 that he would govern the country by decree for the time being.

Señor Castillo charged that Congress had failed to co-operate with the Administration and declared the first executive decrees would extend the 1940 budget, itself an extension of the 1939 budget, into 1941.

Montevideo, Uruguay (AP)—Juan Carlos Blanco, Uruguayan Ambassador to Brazil, was named April 25 as Ambassador to the United States. He will sail in June to take over the new post, which recently has been elevated from a ministry. Eugenio Martinez Thedy, Ambassador to Argentina, will succeed Señor Blanco at Rio de Janeiro, the Argentine post to remain vacant for the time being.

Buenos Aires, Arg. (AP)—Private dispatches from Paraguay today described that censor-bound Nation as on "the verge of a political upheavel" with events moving rapidly to a showdown between two Army leaders, Provisional President Higinio Morinigo and the exiled Former President, Col. Rafael Franco.

New England: Postwar Housing Program Urged

Nation-wide Housing program recommended at New England Institute on Public Housing in Providence, R. I. [Page 9.]

Massachusetts Committee on Public safety urged cities and towns in the State to prepare for air raid defense. [Page 9.]

Northeastern University and Simmons College observed Open House. [Pages 9 and 13.]

National WPA Director Howard O. Hunter said in Boston today that WPA rolls will be reduced to the lowest point in history in 1941. [Page 9.]

Air and Sea: Nazis Claim Big Sea Toll

Total of 232,600 tons of British transports and shipping have been sunk in the 10 days since April 16 and 52 transport ships so seriously damaged that they no longer are fit for service, the Official News Agency said.

A Northeast English town suffered its most serious raid of the war last night. Germans said their overnight attack was concentrated on Newcastle and declared the near-by Sunderland flying boat factory was bombed by waves of planes.

Fire prevention order in London requires all citizens from 18 to 60 regularly employed in the City (business district) to register for duty anywhere within it.

British bombers launched a heavy attack on the German naval base at Kiel last night and struck lighter blows at Berlin, Bremerhaven, Wilhelmshaven, Emden, Lubeck, and Friedrichstadt, the Ministry of Information said.

A 10,000-ton merchant ship was destroyed off the Faroe Islands yesterday between Iceland and the Shetland Islands by armed reconnaissance planes, the German High Command claimed.

Imperial Forces: Recruiting Drive on in Canada

Recruiting drive to obtain 22,000 men for the overseas Canadian Army in the next few months was announced by Defense Minister Ralston in Ottawa.

German troops in Greece thrust down the island of Euboea to bypass the British lines farther north. As the Nazis took Thebes and thrust toward Athens British troops were caught in the envelopment. [Page 1.]

In Africa: Italian Commander Warned by British

Britain declared today that the refusal of the Duke of Aosta, Italian Commander, to lay down his arms "in the interests of humanity has placed upon his shoulders a heavy responsibility for" Italian civilians in Ethiopia.

German High Command declared that Axis troops had repulsed a "British encirclement thrust" on the fortress of Capuzzo in the Libyan frontier zone.

Italian High Command said Fascist forces in East Africa have overcome British forces east of Gambela, Ethiopia, putting them to flight.

National: California Watches Subversive Groups

Sacramento, Calif. (AP)—A bill requiring the registration of foreign-dominated organizations with subversive aims was signed into law April 25 by Governor Olson. The law, effective 90 days after the Legislature adjourns, was designed by its author, Assemblyman Jack B. Tenney, "to place on record the name of every Communist and Nazi in California."

Pittsburgh (AP)—The C. I. O. Steel Workers Organizing Committee announced that a new contract had been signed with the Jones & Laughlin Steel Corporation, granting several benefits to the firm's 27,000 workers, including the 10-cent hourly wage increase. [Page 6.]

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Churchill on Air On War Situation

By the Associated Press

London, April 26

Prime Minister Winston Churchill will make a radio address on the war situation at 9 p. m., Sunday (4 p. m. eastern daylight time).

[The radiocast will be carried by all available stations of NBC, CBS, and MBS.]

Skating Star Applies For Citizenship Papers

LOS ANGELES (AP)—Vera Hruba, Czechoslovakian skating star who rejected 2,600 proposals from men offering marriage so she could remain in this country, has applied for citizenship.

"It's a great day. I feel wonderful," she exclaimed. "I love America. It is beautiful."

No German Raider Darkens Sky

Wide World

British Children Out for Play

At one of the model residential schools in the Home Counties. Accompanied by a nurse, these seven tots can play in safety for a little while, but the ever-present gas mask is ready for instant use.

LONDON, April 26 (AP)—Wagons loaded with bicycles and baby carriages rumbled through London to railway stations today to accompany more than 2,500 children going to the country as a result of the severity of recent raids.

Most children had been removed from London early in the war, but many returned when air attacks during the winter lessened.

Oddly enough, this withdrawal was almost tearless, although the gravity of the occasion was obvious. One father who gravely walked away from the train after kissing his wife and two children goodbye may have summed up the reason when he said: "Sometimes there just seem to be no more tears left."

Tax Battle: Congress vs. Treasury

By Richard L. Strout
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 26—The ancient struggle between Treasury and Congress over taking the middle income brackets, in which $10,000-a-year Congressmen themselves fall, broke out afresh in Washington today.

Both sides agree that national taxation must raise an additional $3,600,000,000 in the coming year. But Treasury and Congressional tax committee experts differ drastically as to the means of raising it.

The Treasury argues that the middle-income brackets have been coddled for years. It argues that America's revenue system ought to be raised in three equal parts: from (1) taxes on ability-to-pay (graduated income taxes and the like); from (2) corporate levies, and (3) commodity and consumer excises—gasoline taxes and the like.

How Tax Is Distributed

But instead of this equal division, the Treasury argues, the coddling of middle-income brackets has so warped the tax structure that at present it is distributed like this: ability-to-pay levies, 25.9 per cent; corporate taxes, 28.3 per cent and consumer excises (held to fall most heavily on the poor), 45.8 per cent.

This historic struggle has now taken its latest form. The Treasury has submitted drastic income and surtax proposals designed to restore the 3-3-3 ratio. Its 11 per cent surtax levied on the first $2,000 of taxable income would yield $220, and ascending levies on the rest of the middle-income brackets would be in proportion.

The gun-shy House Ways and Means Committee has immediately backed away from this proposal. It would exempt the first $2,000 of net income from the surtax altogether, instead of charging $220, as under the Treasury scheme.

Congress Proposals

The House proposals, drawn up by Colin B. Stam, Chief Consultant of the Joint Committee on Internal Revenue Taxation, would go relatively lightly on middle-incomes up to the $38,000 income bracket, above which point they would be slightly heavier than the proposed Treasury taxes.

Because of its lighter taxes on the middle income brackets, the Stam plan emerges at the end with a $421,000,000 deficiency under the Treasury proposals. The Treasury income taxes would raise $1,521,000,000 annually, the Stam plan only $1,100,000,000.

Mr. Stam would make up this difference by a series of "consumption" taxes, which is the very thing with which the Treasury warns the tax structure is already overloaded.

The Stam schedules, offered tentatively here today and to be taken up in hearings starting Monday, would impose taxes on sugar, along with coffee, cocoa and tea, the sum of these four to raise $207,000,000.

The Stam plan proposes a new flat $5 annual tax on all motor cars, with a similar tax on all yachts and airplanes—in addition to this tax the Treasury seeks an extra $79,900,000 by doubling present excise taxes on cars; $255,000,000 from a 1-cent increase in the Federal gasoline tax, and $52,500,000 from doubling the present taxes on tires and tubes.

Tax on Light Bulbs

Another typical consumer tax would place a cent-a-bulb tax on new electric light bulbs, estimated to raise $6,000,000.

Mr. Stam would raise $78,000,000 by "placing second-class postage on a paying basis—exclusive of county free delivery."

Other proposals include:

A 1 per cent tax on new insurance premiums, to raise $45,000,000.

A tax on pari-mutuels and bookmakers sufficient to raise $50,000,000.

Increasing capital stock tax from $1.10 to $1.50 to raise $50,000,000.

A 5 per cent tax on rental fee of motion picture films, to raise $12,000,000.

Tax on coin-operated devices to raise $1,500,000.

Tax on natural gas production, 3½ per cent, to yield $51,500,000.

A two cents a gallon tax on fuel oil used for motor fuel, yield not estimated.

British Taxes Put Ceiling on Incomes

By British Press Service

London, April 25

New income taxes are rapidly establishing a "ceiling" of net income of British subjects. The Economist, financial publication, has just computed the income scale, after average exemptions:

Income	Income Left After Tax is Paid
Over $16,000	$8,000
Over $36,000	$12,000
Over $120,000	$16,000
Over $400,000	$24,000
Over $600,000	$28,600

Clocks to Advance One Hour Tonight

Daylight Saving Time for 1941 goes into effect in New England tomorrow, Sunday, at 2 a. m. Advance your clocks one hour tonight.

Radio, entertainment, industrial and commercial schedules will change for the "fast" time which continues through September.

In transportation, bus and railroad schedules either will be changed, or kept on a revised schedule of Eastern Standard Time conforming with Daylight Time.

Nazi 'New Order' Mask for Conquest

'Inside the War'

By J. Emlyn Williams
Former Central European Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor who is now in London

LONDON, April 26—Adolf Hitler's "New Order," that superficially attractive plan designed to further German military and economic domination of Europe, is today so generally accepted as another name for modern feudalism that only threats, intimidation and false promise can produce even the semblance of acceptance from its victims.

Norway's resistance to German rule has just compelled the "Quislings" to organize a special Norwegian "Riksting" to supersede the democratic Storting.

Two years' domination of Czechoslovakia produces only opposition to German schemes.

Poland still continues its underground and guerilla warfare.

Only bullyings, and offers of former territory compelled Hungary to dishonor its recent pact of friendship and attack Yugoslavia.

In Croatia, Herr Hitler's most recent aggression, no reputable, accredited leader can be found to head a Germanized regime, and the people are waiting for deliverance from rather than tamely accepting the Nazi yoke.

Merely Exploitation

Herr Hitler's newest slogan, "New Order," attracts and attempts to satisfy the general desire for order out of the past quarter century of chaos, particularly the desire for greater economic security. Herr Hitler doesn't satisfy this desire. Instead, he demands that employment build up what Germany has destroyed or help increase German domination.

The "New Order" is merely the old order of exploitation extended to occupied territory and raises social problems the Nazi regime does not face because it cannot solve them. It is obviously designed to make exploitation tolerable to the victims and hide the real significance of Nazi policy from the rest of the world.

Even its naivest victims know that the "New Order" is fundamentally a mere blackout—a pattern of vague economic jargon designed to disguise the efforts of Germany to achieve domination of the markets of the world.

So much documented evidence has been forthcoming regarding conditions in the countries subjugated by the Third Reich that it is unnecessary to enter into them again in great detail. It is much more important to understand clearly what a realization of German ambitions would mean.

The Nazi Conception

Behind all the propaganda, terror, and confiscation, is a Nazi conception which is comprehensive and all-embracing—comprehensive in that it includes the whole world as its domain, and all-embracing in that different from earlier revolutions it seeks to dominate not only the political and economic, but also the cultural, racial, and religious realms.

In considering Adolf Hitler's "New Order" it should be remembered that the term "Neue Ordnung" implies not so much an "order" already completed as "a process of ordering" still going on. The confiscation and plunder in subjugated countries are not merely necessities of war—their speed might be justified on this account—but part of a long-conceived plan.

It is interesting to remember the slogans which Herr Hitler has adopted in pursuance of his conquests, and at the same time to remember that each of them has been abandoned when the particular objective with which it is concerned has been attained. It may be recalled that among the victims of the 1934 purge was one who was reported to have declared that Propaganda Minister Joseph Goebbels, when asked about the application of the Socialism in National Socialism, replied, "that is merely like the gum on the flypaper."

So have been most of National Socialism's other slogans. In or-

Continued on Page 6, Column 4

'Total New Order' Called Nazi Aim

By the Associated Press

Berlin, April 26

The semi-official commentary Dienst aus Deutschland, discussing what it called British reports that Germany has certain obscure designs concerning Spain, Portugal, and Turkey, coined the phrase: "The new unified European order is indivisible."

The commentary said the war had started as internal differences between Poland and Germany, but had grown into "a war for a total European new order," and added:

"Unification of the continent as the most important fruit of the war must, according to the German conviction be total, and (something) from which no land can hold aloof.

"All countries of the continent, including those which stand indecisively between the fronts, in this respect face fundamental decisions."

Nazis 'Detour' British To Strike at Athens; Allies Need More Ships

Major role for U. S. is seen in providing for shipping facilities at once.

Germans claim retreat of Allies cut off; new test awaited by both sides.

Ships for Britain—II

Ships and more ships from America are Britain's urgent need. This raises many problems that are being worked out. Some of these questions will be examined in a series of articles in The Christian Science Monitor on American shipping aid to Britain, of which this is the second.

By Harlan Trott
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Neutral military observers looked over the list of ship sinkings April 24—and gave Britain a year.

If America supplies the ships to make up for the rise in Britain's Atlantic losses, and supplies them now, these experts say, the women and children who climb out of the wreck of their rooftops each morning with thumbs thrust courageously upward, the youth who last September fought Reichsmarshal Hermann Göring's raiders to a standstill in the sky, the men of Dunkirk, of the Rawalpindi, of Thermopylae, will not have fought democracy's greatest battle all in vain.

People are asking, Is America going to help keep the British "thumbs up"?

Britain's merchant ship losses in the last 12 months amounted to 4,158,986 tons, and the U-boat toll during March ran somewhat above the monthly average. What these losses mean in terms of dollar-value of cargoes—to say nothing of their intrinsic worth to a nation fighting for its life—can be computed with reasonable accuracy on the basis of a corrected average valuation of $35 a gross ton. Thus the total cargo loss during the last 12 months amounted to $145,564,510. To these losses must be added the huge replacement cost of the ship themselves. Based on current American shipbuilding rates, the ship losses of the last year amount to approximately $1,500,000,000.

Total Losses

According to the complete compilation of Allied ship losses released by the Associated Press on April 24, the total amount of tonnage sunk in the war amounts to 5,651,481 tons. The value of the ships and cargoes involved in these total war losses, computed on the basis stated above, amounts to $1,893,246,135.

These figures indicate the need for American help, which is now moving toward the extension of the neutrality patrols.

Britain began the war with considerably more than 12,000,000 tons of ocean-going shipping, counting only vessels of 1,000 tons or over. War losses have reduced

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By a Staff Artist

German "Detour"

Nazi mechanized troops bypassed British forces in Greece by executing a surprise flank attack along the island of Euboea, capturing Thebes, and moving toward Athens.

Share in Asia Claimed by U.S. And Britain

By Joseph G. Harrison
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 26—Evidence of Anglo-American determination not to be eased out of the Far East by the Japanese is accumulating both here and in the Pacific.

Not only are the United States and Britain greatly strengthening their Far Eastern outposts, but their leading officials are also making it abundantly clear that neither the recent Russo-Japanese pact nor Allied reverses in the Balkans have done anything but reinforce the decision to stand firm in the Far East.

It is thought significant that Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox in his address before the American Newspaper Publishers Association on Thursday dwelt particularly upon the Far Eastern menace despite the fact that Washington's attention is primarily directed toward the struggle in Europe. The Knox statements are believed to show that the early official reaction to the Russo-Japanese pact, whose importance Secretary of State Cordell Hull said should not be "overestimated," has now become more pessimistic.

Warning to Japanese

Australia's position vis-a-vis the Japanese menace was clearly stated late this week by Richard G. Casey, Australian Minister to the United States, who stated unequivocally that Australia and New Zealand would fight immediately and bitterly "if the dark forces of aggression venture to spread into the peaceful waters of the Pacific."

The process of materially strengthening America's position in the Philippine Islands has been going on unabatedly for some months now. Only this week 2,000 troops—said to be the largest number of American soldiers to reach the islands at any one time since the days following the Spanish-American War—were landed in the Philippines from an army transport.

The new troops join the already sizeable and seasoned force assembled there. Other evidences of American interest in its Philippine outpost is the number of the latest pursuit and bombing planes which it has sent out there since late last fall. At one time a batch of some 100 of the most modern pursuit ships, orginally ordered by Sweden, were sent to the Islands.

Singapore Strengthened

American activity in the Philippines has been more than matched by British preparations in and around the great naval base at Singapore.

While such Anglo-American preparations are proceeding swiftly in the Far East, there are seasoned observers here who predict that American entry into the war against Germany would lessen, rather than increase, the possibility of an American-Japanese conflict. They argue that Japan, far from fulfilling its tripartite pledges to Germany, would return to its former "lone wolf" role and would try to obtain its ends in the Far East by skillful maneuvers, always avoiding action that would make war with the United States inevitable.

This opinion holds that the United States, attending to the task of defeating Germany, would be obliged to make certain Far Eastern concessions and that Japan, knowing this, would pursue a course always short of war. Japan's ability to play this game is seen as strengthened by the recent Russo-Japanese pact of nonaggggression.

British Position

Germans claimed there was no indication that the bulk of the British Expeditionary Force had escaped from Greece. They said it usually takes three days for the British defense force to retire from one line to another.

The detour by way of the island off the coast northeast of Athens apparently was accomplished by fast motorized troops. They are believed to have crossed to the island from Thessaly and fought their way down until they were behind the British line.

By striking inland on the peninsula from Khalkis to Thebes and beyond the Germans said they cut the road to Athens and shut the door for retreat on whatever British forces still were to the north.

British Withdrawal

In Cairo the British Middle East Headquarters announced that the withdrawal of British forces in Greece is "continuing."

In London an informed source predicted that a good proportion of the British Forces in Greece would be evacuated safely. The present battle in Greece might be regarded as an important fight between outposts in the impending struggle for Egypt, it was said.

Berlin, however, claimed to be shattering the remnants of the British Expeditionary Force which the Germans reported fleeing toward embarkation points in southern Greece.

The German Luftwaffe was said to be keeping all shipping in Greek waters under heavy attack to block all avenues of escape.

In the pounding of the means of exit from Greece of the British Expeditionary Force, the Luftwaffe destroyed 13 merchant ships totaling 50,000 tons, Thursday, the German High Command said, and badly damaged an additional 17 ships.

Yesterday, the High Command added, a merchantman of 3,000 tons was sunk, four large ships were badly damaged, and numerous coastal vessels set afire.

Heavy Fighting

On the mainland, the Germans acknowledged that the fighting had made "extraordinary demands" on the German troops; that they had just made a forced march of 50 miles and then had faced punishing machine-gun fire which poured down from many British nests.

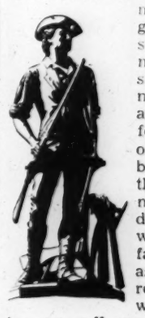
In taking Thebes, the Germans occupied the city which is famed in

Continued on Page 6, Column 1

Strength

By Col. William J. Donovan

Of New York's famous "Fighting 69th" and President Roosevelt's special envoy to Europe.



Democracy hasn't made us soft. Far from it. Rather, democracy has given us the spiritual and material strength we need to build a strong defense. We have our handicaps, but they are those of youth, not of decadence. And with all our faults, the reassuring fact remains that we in America can call on more intelligence, more skill and more sheer physical brawn than any other government in the world.

From "This Week" magazine, Feb. 2, 1941

The Week in Focus: U. S. Prepared to Extend Neutrality Patrol to Seven Seas

Nazis Roll Towards Athens As Allies Take Heavy Toll

By Robert K. Shellaby

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

America's answer to Nazi successes in the Balkans this week was virtual notification that aid to Britain will be protected by the United States Navy, regardless of the risk of war, if necessary to the survival of the British Empire, and of freedom throughout the world.

While Greek and British continued their courageous delaying action against the Nazis north of Athens, President Roosevelt announced that his Administration is prepared to extend its neutrality patrol on every body of water in the world if necessary to protect the Western Hemisphere.

In place of convoying, the widening of the patrol would allow the Navy to seek out any threat to shipping, although no mention was made of what the Administration intended to do if a United States cruiser came upon a German submarine, other than to notify the British.

The President, climaxing a week in which American opinion mounted to favor stronger action, embraced the policy-loaded speeches by his Secretaries of State and Navy as expressing the opinion of the majority of Americans, including himself.

Mr. Hull and Mr. Knox had radiocast to the nation and to the world their opinion that U. S. aid must get to Britain in time, intact, and that ways must be devised to achieve this objective without delay.

By almost every measurement of public opinion short of an actual vote of Congress, a clear majority of citizens had united upon the use of the Navy to protect shipping, despite still vocal opposition of isolationists, many of whom appeared sincere in their belief that "it isn't our war," and "aid to Britain isn't necessary to our defense."

Nazis Press Toward Athens

In the Greek Peninsula, the Allies yielded inch by inch, as superior force overran two thirds of the plucky nation, forced surrender of the western army that had been victorious against unaided Italians, drove the Greek Government to refuge in Crete, forced Dunkirk tactics on the part of the British as the Greeks fought a sacrificial delaying action in climax to Hellas' modern tragedy.

The Greek commander explained defeat as due to insufficient men, tanks, planes, and lack of time for Allied staff talks prior to the Balkan blitz.

In London, Prime Minister Churchill weathered incipient criticism over the Balkan and North African campaigns. Twice he refused to support a House debate until a more propitious time, as his troops were still in close contact with the enemy. He urged Britons to maintain a proper sense of proportion of the Balkan campaign in relation to the more important Battles of England and the Atlantic.

Strategists were able to emphasize these British gains in the Balkans: serious losses inflicted upon the Germans, and a serious delaying of their plans.

Whether bare military logic ever indorsed the British reinforcement of Greeks with so few troops and equipment, Britons on the home front appeared wholeheartedly to back the move for reasons of morale and indebtedness to their brave but small ally. Just as generations may debate whether Yugoslavia should have resisted, so will military students debate the British role in the Balkans.

Among the first to rebuke the "armchair critics" was Britain's First Lord of the Admiralty. Even more heartening was the praise of Australia's Prime Minister, now in London, whose men, with New Zealanders, bore the brunt of the Nazi onslaught.

From the Nazi viewpoint, the Balkan campaign appeared eminently successful, for their objective of ground-gaining was attained, whatever the cost in men. To the British viewpoint, the delaying action was a success in itself, for their orderly withdrawal was accomplished while inflicting casualties sometimes at the rate of 100 to one.

Battle of Atlantic All-Important

Whatever the heroism of the Allies in Greece, the Battle of the Atlantic remained fundamental in importance, according to most strategists, sharing the world's attention with Greece.

British observers expressed wonder whether the United States would learn the lesson of Nazi blitzkrieg in its sea phase quicker than other nations learned the lesson of land blitzes.

Rising opinion in America in favor of convoying or widening of the neutrality patrol kept step with the mounting rate of defense production, which exceeds American records, perhaps even Germany's record in arming. But whether aid would reach Winston Churchill or Davey Jones was the pertinent question.

The President outlined American policy as based on three essentials: (1) The war must be won by supporting the main defender of democracy—Britain and its Empire. (2) American aid must keep Britain going, with arms in increasing quantity flowing to Britain, whether immediate news is good or bad, since the Nation's own defense cannot afford to have this aid rendered futile by failing to reach its destination. (3) Neither the Balkan nor the North African campaign will determine the war, but continued existence of Britain will determine it, an existence in which the President expressed complete confidence.

'Fight for Freedom' Now

As if in answer to the President's challenge that the people were unaware of the war's acuteness, a ground-swell of opinion rose to sanction stronger steps. The Fight For Freedom Committee was formed, favoring convoying by Navy and Air Force. From the vanguard of those who have supported the Committee to Defend America by Aiding the Allies, the new group worked on the assumption that the nation was already at war, and therefore should not delay success.

Senator Carter Glass (D) of Virginia is honorary chairman, while active head is the Rt. Rev. Henry W. Hobson, Protestant Episcopal Bishop of Southern Ohio.

A Gallup poll shows that 71 per cent of the Nation would support convoying if necessary to a British victory.

In continued opposition, Col. Charles A. Lindbergh spoke at a New York rally of the America First Committee, reiterating his belief that Britain was beyond aid, and that such aid was unnecessary to American defense and America's way of life.

In direct answer, the President said it was pretty poor Americanism for Americans to speak out of one side of their mouth the opinion that they are against the Nazi philosophy and conquest, but say out of the other that nothing can be done about it.

The President, for one, said he was prepared to fight for the American democratic way of life.

Maneuvers on the World Front

Emphasizing the world-wide front against the Nazis, Britain landed troops in Iraq, as a precautionary move to preserve oil supplies as well as to get into a position to back Turkey, should the Axis steamroller come that way.

Turkey maintained its neutrality while the Nazis pressed their case. Turkey made no comment on the landings of Nazis on Thasos, Lemnos, and Samothrace, isles in the Aegean facing the strategic Dardanelles.

President Roosevelt disclosed that Nazis had been reported in Greenland, the nation's new protectorate, adding that protective steps were being taken.

If the Nazis have not already lost the initiative in North Africa, they are not using it, conclude British strategists. The western threat to Egypt and the Suez may have been stopped on the Libyan border by British counterattacks, by reinforcements from naval vessels firing across the lines of supply, and by natural disadvantages of the desert.

Britain reported it had landed a raiding party in Libya after its smashing naval attack on Tripoli, Nazi bridge-head and operations base; the latter attack was one of the most concentrated naval bombardments on record.

Uncle Sam bolstered his Philippine outpost by landing more than 2,000 soldiers and heavy equipment, largest single reinforcement in the history of the Islands.

RAF Bolstered

Increasing flow of American aircraft to England was reported by Lord Beaverbrook to the House of Lords, who praised the quality of the craft. He disclosed that some 1,000 assembled American and Canadian aircraft had joined the RAF. Under the ferry system, which supplements cargo shipping, only one loss has been reported. A 100 per cent reserve for the five principal operational types now exist, although 300 per cent would be more desirable, he pointed out.

Japan's Foreign Minister on his return from Axis capitals reported complete gratification, and his principal acquisition, the pact with Russia, went into operation with formal Soviet ratification. Significant withdrawal of troops from Manchukuo were noted.

In Algiers, Gen. Maxime Weygand declared the war had entered a "very grave phase." He reaffirmed his determination to defend North Africa against any invader, saying that France and her empire were united.

Nevertheless, reports persisted that Nazis had filtered throughout North Africa as an advance guard for possible use in neutralizing Gibraltar or grabbing Dakar for jumping-off to the Americas.

Grave concern was felt in London for the continuing pressure upon Spain to transit Nazi troops bound for Gibraltar. The strategy of Herr Hitler apparently is to attempt to outmaneuver Britain's sea power in the Mediterranean on land, by seizing all naval bases, from Alexandria to the "Rock."

Closer co-operation between Canada and the United States proceeded under the recent agreement between Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. King, embracing present and post-war moves including lower tariffs, sales of industrial equipment to Canada under the lend-lease program, and Canada's manufacture of warships, perhaps convoy corvettes, for the United States.

—Kirby, New York Post

We Can't Risk Losing Them

—Ray, Kansas City Star

All-Out Call

LET'S GO HOME. WE HAVEN'T GOT A CHANCE
VALLEY FORGE
DEFEATS, DEFEATS! THE UNION ISN'T WORTH SAVING
CIVIL WAR
DEMOCRACY IS DYING - AND IT'S TOO LATE TO DO ANYTHING ABOUT IT

—Bishop, St. Louis Star-Times

Always—The Appeasers

Singapore Strengthened

Another Aussie force landed at Singapore, swelling the main body which had arrived Feb. 18 "for any eventuality."

RAF and Luftwaffe intensified their duel over England, northern Germany, and the north Atlantic. Plymouth and London received major attacks, but the morale of the British withstood even these record assaults.

In return, the British hammered industrial centers and invasion ports, particularly Brest, where two of Germany's largest ships, 26,000-tonners, were incessantly bombed, putting them out of action for at least several months, claimed London.

Dwarfed by impending aid of America's seven-sea neutrality patrol, some 20 small, fast, torpedo boats were transferred to Britain under the Lend-Lease program.

Japan intensified the blockade of China by tightening the customs restrictions on the occupied coast. In Fukien Province, Foochow, the last treaty port of China, was occupied. A principal supply route to Chunking was thereby reported cut-off.

Defense Progress

High defense officials publicly assured the Nation of real progress in production and at the same time urged greater effort. The naval program is ahead of schedule. By summer an army of 1,400,000 officers and men will be unified and fairly well equipped. Labor peace has been exemplary at a time of unprecedented production — a time when labor, using the strike weapon, has usually demanded a larger share of the national income.

Record Tax Program

To a nation almost begging for more taxes to pay for defense, the Secretary of the Treasury submitted the biggest tax program in American history to the House Ways and Means Committee. It calls for $3,600,000,000 in new taxes, aggregating some $12,000,000,000, or two thirds of expected expenditures. He told the committee that "with the world on fire," the "new taxes will seem a small price to pay."

"We are big and rich and strong," he added. "We are economically better able to carry this load than any other people in the world. The American taxpayer stands ready to take this burden in his stride."

Duke Will Offer Explosives Course

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DURHAM, N. C.—Duke University, in co-operation with the United States Commissioner of Education, will offer an eight-week course in the chemistry of explosives beginning June 5. The course is a part of the national defense program and is designed to train chemists for the munitions industries.

According to W. H. Hall, Dean of the Duke College of Engineering, instruction will be under the direction of Dr. Marcus Hobb of the Duke Chemistry Department, who has received special training in the teaching of the chemistry of explosives.

The Government will pay all costs to the 40 students enrolled, except living expenses and textbooks. The course will be conducted six hours a day for six days a week throughout the period. There will be two parts of the course: one dealing with fundamental chemistry which will serve as preparation for the second part, the chemistry of powder and explosives.

Exchange of Views Aids Friendship of Americas

By Roland Hall Sharp

Latin-American expert of The Christian Science Monitor who is now traveling in South America with a group as guests of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace

MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay — Repeated illustrations of the constructive values that come from knowing people across national boundaries, instead of harboring unfounded prejudices about them, are brought in daily by members of the Carnegie Endowment party as they travel through South America.

In Chile, in Argentina, and in Uruguay, there are many prominent instances of South Americans who have gone to the United States, and come home enthusiastic, not merely because of material things they had seen, but frequently because of the more surprising spiritual values they had found.

To North Americans, this change of view seems equally surprising. Only on a trip into distant regions, is it possible to sense the depth of misunderstanding that lurks in so simple a thing as lack of knowledge, or distortion of knowledge.

Need of Mutual Exchanges

Coming to South America at this moment of transition, when the two continents are reaching out toward each other as never before, members of the Carnegie party are struck by the vast blank spaces of ignorance on both sides, now being dissipated by mutual exchanges.

One of the most stimulating sessions came in Montevideo, the city where good neighborliness took its first breath at the Seventh Pan American Conference in 1933. Our Montevideo hosts had arranged an ingenious means for communicating the maximum of information in a minimum of time. But the session exceeded their expectations.

It began with short papers, read by Uruguayans, about their main problems, their aspirations, and a few tangible recommendations for a more effective collaboration with the United States, especially in economic relations.

Facts and figures were liberally supplied regarding wool exports, meat production, and so on. As the papers were finished, each one was discussed back and forth in friendly informality.

As Others See Us

The Uruguayan viewpoints gave to us, as visiting North Americans, a fresh look at ourselves. It is a salutary experience, as Robert Burns knew when he sought the "giftie" to see "oursels as ithers see us."

A main preoccupation of our hosts was to understand why the United States acted in such a spotty way when making purchases of staple commodities. North American buyers appear one year, buy a great deal of wool, and then, as the speaker put it, "disappear." On the other hand, British buyers appear regularly, giving Uruguay something on which to count.

The farming contingent on the Carnegie roster hastened to make explanations. An interesting aspect of the Carnegie tour is that so many diverse specialties are represented. Whether the topic under discussion is wool or soils, archaeology or education, international relations or propaganda, some member of the party is equipped with precise information. Since there are two editors of farm publications along, and one dean of an agricultural college, farming is well represented.

The Wool Problem

Dean Harlow L. Walster of North Dakota Agricultural College soon brought forth explanations about wool that seemed to satisfy the Uruguayans. His explanations also brought to the forefront of discussion a basic factor applying with special emphasis in countries of the Rio de la Plata. It is that the competitive nature of certain products—meat, corn, wheat, wool—between South America and North America, offer no stable basis for a two-way exchange.

In these areas, it is frankly recognized by those who come face to face with the economic actualities, the structure of Pan-American solidarity will have to rest on foundations other than commercial.

The search for those foundations brought out differing points of view, different conceptions of society, but more important, a growing realization that the Americas are linked by powerful mutual interests. On the basis of discussions so far in the Carnegie tour, it is apparent that the Americas are approaching each other more realistically than ever, and that the search for a workable relationship is gathering momentum.

That, in itself, is a great sign of progress. The old notions of North Americans about South America, and the old South American belief that the northerners were exclusively dollar chasers of little culture, are yielding slowly through the simple but effective device of meeting each other.

Lawbreakers in Russia Face Stiffer Penalties

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

By William Henry Chamberlin

There has been a marked stiffening of the penalties provided in the Soviet legal code during the last year. New crimes have been established, and the penalties for old ones have been made more severe. And, if one can judge from reports in the Soviet newspapers, capital punishment is being inflicted more frequently for non-political offenses.

The Soviet Government has always been ruthless in its treatment of political offenders, of persons suspected of opposing or criticizing the regime. Punishment of such acts is in the hands of the formidable Gay-Pay-Oo, or Political Police. Occasionally a demonstrative trial is arranged, in which the defendants confess all and sometimes more than all that has been charged against them. Sometimes lists of persons who have been shot for alleged counter revolutionary activities are published.

As a general rule, however, the political suspect simply disappears without the slightest publicity. He is picked up at night, taken to the Gay-Pay-Oo headquarters, held for a time for interrogation and finally released, sent to a concentration camp or, in extreme cases, executed, without any published information about his experiences.

"Show" Prisons Maintained

In the case of ordinary criminals, on the other hand, the Soviet regime in its early years was inclined to plume itself on advanced and progressive methods. The maximum penalty was supposed to be 10 years of imprisonment. Such brutal forms of punishment as the flogging or chaining of prisoners were forbidden. Prison uniforms were not imposed and some educational and vocational training facilities were given in the better prisons.

Now conditions in the "show" prisons which were maintained for foreign visitors were by no means typical and the judgments of Soviet law courts were decidedly capricious. A person convicted of a major crime, by ordinary standards, might get off with a light sentence while one responsible for a minor offense might even receive the extreme penalty, if a propaganda campaign against that particular offense (embezzlement, for instance) was in progress. The supposed abolition of capital punishment for ordinary crime was easily circumvented by pronouncing any kind of crime that was obnoxious at the moment to be counter revolutionary. Still the ordinary criminal probably fared better, in some ways, than he would have in Czarist times and he was certainly relatively better treated than political offenders.

Recently, however, a sterner note has crept into the administration of Soviet criminal law. Offenses that in other countries are disciplinary matters between employer and employee have been made legal offenses. Since June 26, 1940, it has been a crime, punishable with six months of imprisonment, for a Soviet citizen to change his job or to stay away from work. Directors of enterprises who fail to detect and report absentees from work or who accept workers from other plants are also held to criminal responsibility.

Another draconic law of July 10, 1940, provided a penalty of five to eight years in prison for persons responsible for the output of goods of poor quality or of products that do not conform to established standards. If this decree were to be enforced literally, and by Western standards of quality, there would be a mass transfer of Soviet directors and engineers from factories to prisons. No doubt some moderation will be shown in applying it; but this possibility of a prison sentence for putting out goods of poor quality is another worry for the harassed Soviet factory director.

More Capital Sentences

A third law, aimed at the more poorly paid workers who are more exposed to temptation, prescribes a year of imprisonment for even the smallest theft of factory output. Hitherto theft up to 15 rubles (nominally $3) worth of goods had been punished by a fine and theft up to 50 rubles had been handed over to a factory court, which imposed some lighter penalty than imprisonment. Now one often finds in Soviet newspapers such items as the following:

"A. S. Petrova, a sweeper in the factory 'Bolshevik,' sentenced to a year in prison for taking some biscuits and sugar."

In pre-war times a Communist newspaper would probably have denounced the inhumanity of a "bourgeois" court which would have sentenced a poor woman sweeper to imprisonment for taking a little food from the factory where she worked. But such comments are not be found in the Soviet press today.

Long terms of imprisonment are also regularly imposed for alleged hooliganism; a worker named Timoshin is reported as being sentenced to three years in prison for bursting out with some unprintable language because he failed to receive a certificate for absence from work.

Finally capital punishment for ordinary crime is apparently being increasingly applied. So three capital sentences are reported from Kiev for "systematic theft"; eight employees of the Moscow meat packing establishment received the same sentence for "theft of socialist property"; and the Moscow municipal court sentenced a man named Mityasov to be shot for the somewhat ambiguous offense of "organizing an anti-Soviet sabotaging group of slanderers.."

This new trend toward greater severity may be motivated partly by the desire to repress any tendency to complain of harder living conditions and partly by a desire to impose a sterner discipline because of the possible imminence of war.

Caribbean Nations Plan Ship Firms

PORT-AU-PRINCE, Haiti, April 26 (AP)—The third conference of the Inter-American Union of the Caribbean, in a plenary session yesterday, approved a Mexican proposal that each of the 13 Nations represented at the meeting here establish a mercantile shipping company of its own.

Members of the Caribbean Union are Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, the Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, the United States, and Venezuela.

The conference also approved a Mexican proposal to establish an International Law Institute to coordinate and make uniform the laws of the Caribbean countries. The institute's headquarters would be at the National University of Mexico.

Washington Record

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

President: Returned Monday from week end at Hyde Park, N. Y., when he announced an extensive economic-military agreement signed by him and Canada's Prime Minister, W. L. Mackenzie King.

Nominated James C. Capt, of Texas, to be Director of the Census to succeed William L. Austin, retired.

Asked Congress for $2,770,000 to pay for mobilization of Coast Guard reserve to man about 270 privately-owned boats to be taken under the Coast Guard Auxiliary and Reserve Act.

Signed an executive order putting most remaining Federal employees under the merit system.

Signed a bill increasing the enlisted personnel of the Navy to a regular level of 232,000 and an emergency level of 300,000.

Deferred his visit to Warm Springs because of the gravity of the soft coal strike.

Announced that Harry L. Hopkins would receive a salary of $10,000 a year as Lend-Lease Supervisor.

Appointed Wayne Coy, Assistant Federal Security Administrator, a special assistant to the President to act as a liaison agent between Mr. Roosevelt and the Office of Emergency Management.

At a press conference, revealed that in place of convoys that Navy would extend its neutrality patrol all over the world if necessary to protect the Western Hemisphere.

State: Recessed most of the week.

Received Taft bill for establishing of War Resources Administration.

Defense Investigation Committee continued hearings on progress of national defense.

Appropriations Committee approved the $228,251,828 War Department Civil Functions Appropriations bill.

House: Passed legislation to ban prostitution in Army camp areas.

Voted to continue maritime labor board until June, 1943.

Approved bill broadening Anti-Sabotage Act.

Completed Congressional action of the $150,000 Defense Housing Bill.

Ways and Means Committee voted to accept as its definite goal the Treasury's recommendation for a tax bill to raise $3,500,000,000 in new revenue next fiscal year.

Naval Committee approved a measure to spend $50,000,000 for construction of bases for handling of small naval craft along Atlantic and Pacific coasts.

Departments: State — Secretary Cordell Hull, in a speech, appealed to the people to support whatever means are necessary to get American arms to Britain.

Navy—Secretary Frank Knox, reiterated Mr. Hull's message, declaring that we will be beaten if we allow our goods to be sunk in the Atlantic.

Disclosed that the Navy had contracted 171 small warships since April 1.

Treasury — Secretary Henry Morgenthau, Jr., requested Congress for $3,500,000,000 new taxes, greater defense production, reduced nondefense spending, and safeguards against profiteering.

Labor — Secretary Frances Perkins turned the strike at the American Car Foundry Company's Buffalo, N. Y., plant and the soft coal strike over to the National Defense Labor Mediation Board.

Well-Feathered Nest

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WINCHESTER, Va.—When the clutch in Arthur Ritter's automobile began slipping, his son, George, took down the housing and found a peck of feathers, paper and other materials used by mice to make a nest.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

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RICH'S ATLANTA GEORGIA

Civil Service Reform Groups Now Turn Attention to States

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 26—After 75 years of uphill effort Civil Service has won its great victory in the Federal Government with the orders of President Roosevelt this week covering in a final 125,000 Federal Employees. And now the encouraged reform organizations are turning their attention to the next great struggle, Civil Service reform in the 48 States.

This movement, bound to spread over the whole Nation, and with the patronage forces already crumbling and giving way, is of peculiar interest to women, and their organizations have been in the forefront of the practical drive to improve democracy at home at a time when it is threatened on all sides abroad.

Forty-three of the State Legislatures are in session in 1941, of which 15 have existing State merit systems in some form. This means that there are 28 State Legislatures now in session where no State merit systems exist under formal State sanction. According to the National Civil Service Reform League, which for years has worked closely with reform groups like Chambers of Commerce, the American League of Women Voters, the Association of University Women Civic Organizations, churches and other dynamic groups in the democracy, in all but two of these States, bills are now pending which would provide either for a State-wide merit system or a system of limited coverage.

Kansas An Example

Kansas shows what can be done in a State when the reform groups act in unison, secure the backing of newspapers, and drive through a campaign with some of the ardor of the old temperance movement. In the realistic State-by-State appraisal of the whole situation, the just issued bulletin of the Civil Service Reform League points out that in Kansas the League of Women Voters, the Chambers of Commerce and other groups together with a reform governor, have shown what can be accomplished. In November, 1940, the people of the State, by an overwhelming majority, adopted a constitutional amendment which serves as a mandate upon the Legislature to enact a good merit system law. A small, compact group, representing various existing civic organizations, formed a committee to sponsor the constitutional amendment. This committee continued to function as sponsor of the new state law. Citizen interest has been so thoroughly aroused in Kansas that there seems every prospect of reform.

Following is a realistic, State-by-State canvas of the situation as the Civil Service Reform League sees it. The League, with offices at 67 West 44th Street, New York, serves as a clearing house for the Nation-wide drive and bespeaks the co-operation of public spirited citizens everywhere. Representatives who have traveled over the country note increasing public interest at a time when democracy is everywhere on trial, and point out that there is always an opportunity for a speaker on the subject before civic organizations:

Numerous Bills Pending

1. The South.

South Carolina: Merit system interest strong with Governor and one or two members of Legislature; but has weak public support.

Oklahoma: "Strong citizen organization support," particularly League of Women Voters, but Governor and Legislature have "no real interest."

North Carolina, Florida, Arkansas: Merit system bills introduced and pending.

Texas: Bill introduced; public support "scattering."

Mississippi, Kentucky and Virginia: Legislatures not in session.

Alabama and Louisiana have civil service laws and Tennessee a limited merit system.

2. Middle West.

Indiana: Merit system restricted to charitable, social service correctional, penal and other institutions. Has just been enacted.

Kansas: Sweeping reform bill expected.

North Dakota: Governor John Moses fighting for bill, but has "little citizen support."

Nebraska: Governor Dwight Griswold reported "apathetic" but there is strong citizen support from Junior Chamber of Commerce, League of Women Voters and Association of University Women.

Iowa: A bill for State-wide coverage is having "hard sledding."

Missouri: Bill introduced, but political confusion makes enactment doubtful.

South Dakota: "No apparent interest."

Wyoming: "No apparent interest."

"Horrible Example"

3. Western States.

Colorado: Fraud by members of former Civil Service Commission makes "Horrible example" that has damaged the reform in neighboring States.

Washington: Strong bill introduced, but got sidetracked.

Oregon: Merit system bill "killed by politicians."

Nevada and Utah: State-wide bills now pending.

Arizona and New Mexico: Citizen agencies "apathetic."

Montana: Bill "actively and intelligently supported by Governor Sam Ford" lost at this session. It has good chance, two years hence.

4. Eastern States.

West Virginia and Delaware: Bills introduced, but there is "no interest" by Legislatures or Governors "so far as can be learned."

Vermont and New Hampshire: Bills under active consideration.

Pennsylvania (biggest non-merit system State): Bill covering social agencies has "excellent chance."

This concludes the present roster of State Civil Service activity.

U. S. Calls Pilot On the 'Carpet'

WASHINGTON, April 26 (AP)—Acting upon a complaint by Secretary Frank Knox, the Civil Aeronautics Board moved April 23 to discipline an airplane pilot who flew a photographer over the British battleship Malaya as it came into New York Harbor for repairs on April 6.

The Board directed Hugh C. Robbins, holder of a commercial pilot certificate, to appear before an examiner and show cause why his certificate should not be suspended or revoked.

Mr. Robbins must appear before an examiner in New York, but the Board has not yet set a date.

Mr. Robbins, whose home is at Mineola, Long Island, N. Y., is accused of these violations of Civil Air Regulations:

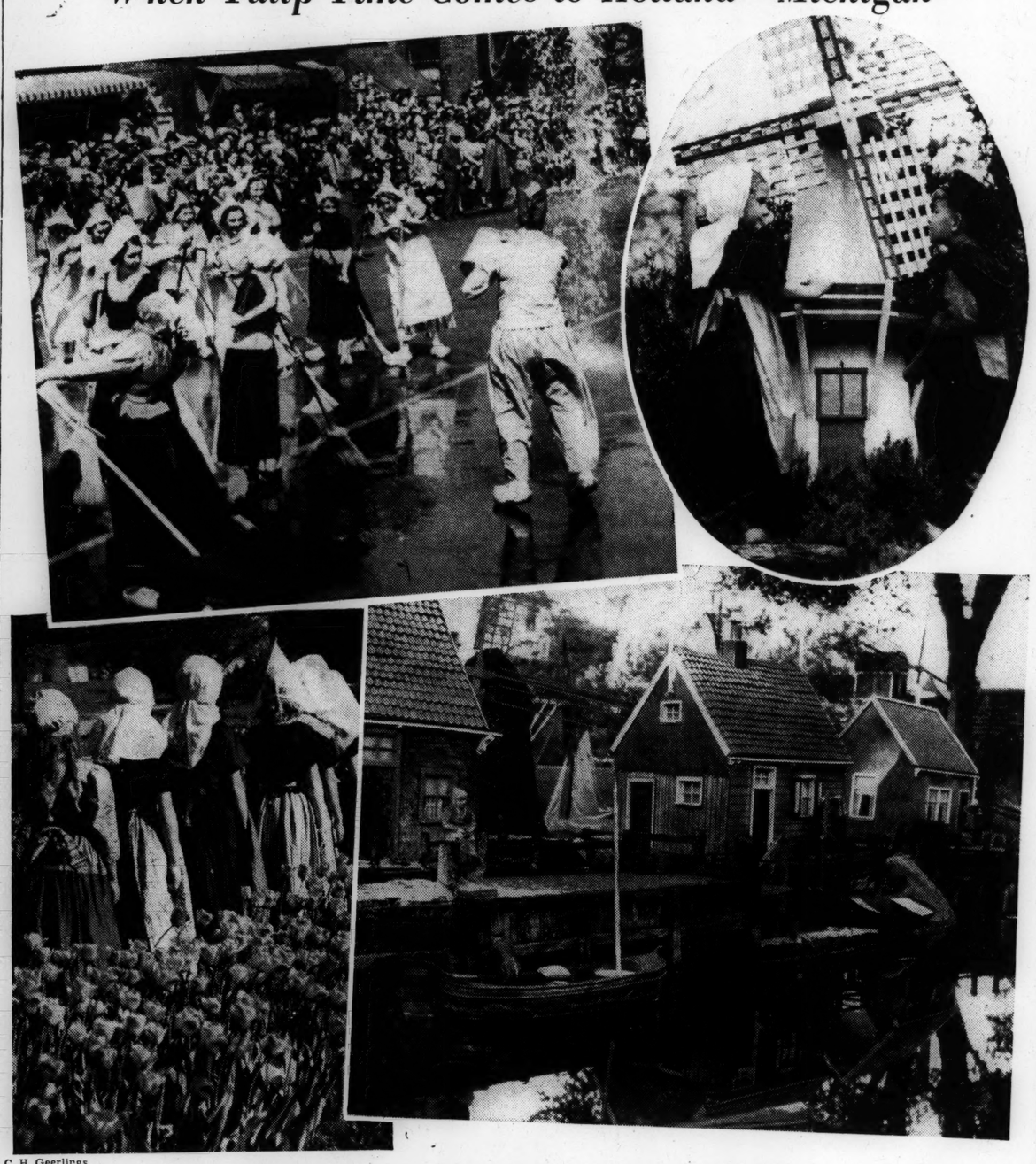
1. Flying below 500 feet over New York Harbor.
2. Flying below 1,000 feet over congested part of New York City.
3. Flying closer than 500 feet to another airplane in flight.

(On March 24, Navy Secretary Knox said that the movement of British ships coming to the United States for repair "should not be reported, photographed or broadcast." In a subsequent press conference, Mr. Knox said the Malaya was one of several which might be expected to put into American ports for repair under the Lend-Lease Law.)

Todd Gets New Post

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Navy announced today that Rear Admiral Forde A. Todd, President of the General Court-martial of the Third Naval District at New York, would become Governor of the Naval Home at Philadelphia.

When Tulip Time Comes to Holland—Michigan



C. H. Geerlings

Netherlanders in America Stage 'Old Country' Festivities

Upper left: Downtown street of Holland, Mich., gets a real soap-and-water scrubbing by "Dutch girls," who make the city spick and span for visitors. Upper right: Youngsters, too, get into the swing of the festivities. Lower left: These girls are knee deep in tulips. Lower right: "Little Netherlands" is the title given this exhibit at Holland, Mich., because it portrays the customs of the lowland country so well.

Michigan Folk Ready for Tulip Festival

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HOLLAND, Mich.—Millions of tulip bulbs that line the sidewalks of this New World Holland are getting plump, and that is a reminder that this City's eight-day tulip festival is close at hand. Tulip Time this year is May 17-24, inclusive.

Here, on Lake Michigan's eastern shore, 10,000 persons of Netherlands descent delight in carrying out the customs of their ancestors for the entertainment of fellow Americans who come here from many miles away for this gay spring holiday.

On May 17 at least 3,000 of these Holland folk are expected to don the costumes of Volendam, Marken and Zeeland to partake in an actual "suds and brushes" mopping of a downtown street, as did the housewives of old Holland. A mile of pavement has been marked off for the clean-up.

Now with a dozen years of Tulip Time observances behind them, Holland citizens have developed a regular program. The Town Crier's announcement that all is spick and span and ready for guests is the signal for a street dance. Six hundred wooden shoes tap and "klomp" on the pavement to the rhythm of folk tunes in a dance that is repeated daily during the festival. That is, daily except Sundays. The Sabbath is observed strictly here.

The girls of Holland delight in piling on voluminous petticoats and wearing the costumes of their grandmothers.

There is a great ado among them before festivities start as they press each point and scallop on the white lace caps that grandmother wore at gala affairs on the shores of the Zuider Zee.

Trips to the bulb gardens that bloom a few miles outside the City also are a part of the program. These brilliant acres trace back to a few bulbs brought here by immigrants many years ago. Among those who settled here were Van Bragts, Nelises, and Wellers, families that have been bulb growers for generations. Their descendants are among those who now grow here about one third of the country's tulip bulbs.

More than 100,000 persons usually journey here by motor, rail, and plane to enjoy the spectacle, and heavy movement of motor traffic continues for many days prior to and after the date officially determined upon as best to see the tulips in full bloom. Hotels and restaurants are inadequate so three of the largest steamships on the Great Lakes are anchored in the harbor bordering the town for additional sleeping and eating facilities.

An exhibit of miniatures proves a feature attraction at this Tulip Time in America. Exquisitely done by American descendants of Rembrandt and Hals, the exhibit provides a close second to a sight-seeing trip to the quaint and colorful sections of the Old Country. Here are visual examples of traditions and customs unchanged through the centuries.

Beginning on one Saturday and continuing through the following one, Hollanders carry on a program of pageantry and music. The Volks Parade on the opening Saturday is followed by one on Wednesday in which 1,500 wooden-shod and costumed school children march and present floats of characteristic Dutch activities.

A fete of such cultural value ends, as it rightly should, with music. Band music and marching bandsmen—2,000 of them—supply a climax as vivid, colorful, and inspiring as is the first view of the tulips blooms. Sixty bands with their directors and soloists gather among the tulips for a floodlighted music and marching program on Friday evening. Other groups present a three-hour program of maneuvers followed by a costume and uniform parade on the concdluding Saturday.

Camps for Military Objectors Plan Training in Forestry

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 26 — About 2,000 conscientious objectors, drafted to date under the Selective Service Act, will shortly be directed to report to seven camps for a year of civilian service, the National Service Board for Religious Objectors announced today.

The camps are old CCC units and unused school buildings which various religious groups have reconditioned and will support. Work performed will be chiefly in the fields of soil conservation and reforestation. Those admitted will be certified by draft boards as being conscientiously opposed to any form of military service.

Camps now ready for service are located in the Patapsco State Forest, near Baltimore, Md.; Manistee, Mich.; Grottoes, Va.; Colorado Springs, Colo.; Lagro, Ind.; Magnolia, Ark.; and San Dimas, California. The American Friends Service Committee and the Mennonite Central Committee will each operate two of these units, while the Brethren Service Committee will operate three.

Assignment orders have already been sent for the first group of boys to report to Lagro, Ind., Grottoes, Va., and Patapsco, Md., on May 15. Additional assignments will be issued weekly.

New Camps Reopened

Additional camps are being prepared at Merom, Ind.; Cooperstown, N. Y.; Stoddard, N. H.; Royalstown, Ashburnham and Petersham, Mass.; Marietta, Ohio, Cape Hatteras, N. C.; Woodward, Okla.; Humptulips, Wash.; Bluffton, Ind.; Richmond, Ind.; Daleville, Va., and Brice Creek, Oregon.

Co-operating in the second group of camps will be the World Peace Commission of the Methodist Church, the Disciples of Christ, the Congregational and Christian Church, the Commission on the Conscientious Objector of the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America, and other interested religious bodies. A special camp will be operated in New Hampshire for Roman Catholic conscientious objectors.

Largest groups of conscientious objectors certified to date are in Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Pennsylvania, and Virginia, all of which have large groups of Quakers, Mennonites, and Brethren. Mennonites represent the largest group with nearly one fourth of the total.

Too Much Leisure

Officials at national headquarters tell of one Mennonite farmer who rebelled vigorously when he heard that his pacifist sons would be worked eight hours a day at camp.

"Eight hours," he shouted, "I won't let my sons go. A man must earn his bread in the sweat of his brow. Fourteen hours is a good day's work, else they'll come home lazy."

A conscientious objector under the Selective Service Act need only convince his local board that by "religious training and belief" he is sincerely opposed to war. He may be a member of any or no church. Men who merely have scruples against combatant service are inducted into the Army for service in noncombatant units.

The Quaker camps are under the general direction of Dr. Thomas E. Jones, President of Fisk University. Dr. Paul H. Bowman, President of Bridgewater College, Va., is handling the Brethren camps, and Dr. Henry A. Fast of Newton, Kansas, is in charge of the Mennonite camps.

Work programs will be directed by the Soil Conservation Service, the Forest Service, the Bureau of Reclamation, the Public Health Service, the National Park Service, the Farm Security Administration, the Office of Indian Affairs, and the Fish and Wildlife Service of the Interior Department.

Britain Sends Plea For Men's Clothing

The following cable has just been received from the Christian Science Wartime Committee in the United Kingdom:

"London, April, 24—Men's flannel or serge suits, medium weight, urgently needed."

New suits or used ones if in good condition and freshly cleaned, will be gladly received for shipment to England.

The Christian Science War Relief Committee,
237 Huntington Avenue,
Boston, Mass.

Student Leaders From All Over East Meet to Discuss Defense of Democracy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., April 26—Student leaders from more than 40 Eastern colleges convened here for discussions to continue through Sunday on "Colleges in Defense of Democracy." The conference is the third in an extra-curricular program initiated last October by the Student Committee for Democracy of Union College, Skidmore, Russell Sage, and Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, working in co-operation with the college division of the Committee to Defend America by Aiding the Allies. It was announced as a meeting "for students, who in their modest way are putting their shoulders to the wheel of world history."

"The events of the last year have made one thing very clear—that it takes human strength and intelligence to keep that wheel from turning backwards," the announcement states. "Progress is not inevitable. Force and intolerance can still ride rampant against free society. Democracy now more than ever needs defending.

"As young people we must face this challenge of current history. But good intentions and a passion for saving the world are not enough. We need much more. We need keen judgment of the past and far vision for the future.

"The purpose of this conference is to help us gain that judgment and vision; to help us prepare ourselves to defend democracy effectively. We plan to have frank student discussion, and lots of it. Issues of war and peace as well as organizational problems will be thoroughly thrashed out. Nazi propaganda to the contrary, we still firmly believe that democratic exchange of ideas is the soundest way of coming to grips with human problems. . . ."

Advisory experts leading the roundtables on foreign policy are: Europe—Dr. Walter C. Langsam, professor of history at Union College; Far East—Dr. David N. Rowe of Princeton University; the Americas—a representative of the National Defense Council's committee on cultural and commercial relations between the American republics; on national problems—Dr. William Agar of Columbia University; Prof. Douglas W. Campbell of Union College, and Arthur Sweetser of Princeton University.

Confederate Flag Models Sent to California

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va.—Two small reproductions of Confederate battle flags soon will arrive in North Hollywood, Calif., sent by the Virginia Conservation Commission to an admirer of the Old South, who said her grandfather was "with Stonewall Jackson in Virginia."

Chairman N. Clarence Smith, of the Commission, mentioned this instance as an example of the kinds of requests the Commission receives from various sections of the United States.

Uncle Sam Ready to Open Drive On 'Buy a Share in America'

By Mary Hornaday

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 26—If you have 10 cents or $10,000 to invest, Uncle Sam will soon approach you with a plea to "buy a share in America."

To attract the average citizen's money into defense channels instead of private spending at this crucial period in American history, the Treasury will launch on May 1 a gigantic sale of defense savings bonds and stamps in 16,000 post offices and hundreds of banks and savings institutions from coast to coast.

Harking back to the world war days of "Thrift Stamps" and "Liberty Bonds," the new securities will be designed to fit any pocketbook from the youngster in grade school to big corporations.

Appearing on stamps, on posters and other advertising, is a picture of Daniel Chester French's statue of the "Minute Man," long a symbol of the average American's stand against tyranny.

Back of the defense savings campaign is more than an attempt to get a wide segment of population to contribute to the national defense effort. Along with nex taxation, the bond sales are counted on by economic planners in the capital to facilitate governmental efforts to maintain stable prices during the war emergency. If consumers can be persuaded to put their extra money into savings bonds instead of into new automobiles or homes, manufacturers can spend more time and materials making defense implements.

In order to assure that an individual's savings will lie dormant and not be used to stimulate inflation, Treasury regulations specify that each bond must be registered in a person's or organization's name and cannot be sold or pledged as collateral.

Three Types

The new defense savings bonds are of three types:

1. The first kind, called the Defense Savings Bond, or series "E," will be almost identical with the present United States Savings Bond or "Baby" Bond which was issued to finance depression spending and has become the most widely-held single security in the country. More than $5,000,000,000 worth have been bought by more than 2,000 men, women and children during the Roosevelt Administration.

Purchase price is 75 per cent of the face value. They mature in 10 years but may be redeemed at any time after 60 days. The holder of a $100 bond, after 60 days, could, if pressed for money, turn it in and get back $18.75 in cash and three $25 bonds. The amount of series "E" bonds of any one calendar year to be held by one person is limited to $5,000.

2. Series "F" and "G" may be registered in the names of incorporated or unincorporated bodies. Series F bonds, issued in denominations of $100, $500, $1,000, $5,000 and $10,000, mature in 12 years. They are sold for 74 per cent of face value and may be redeemed on one month's notice after the first six months.

Series "G" bonds, issued in the same denominations, are sold at par and bear interest at 2½ per cent per year, payable semi-annually.

Emphasis on Stamps for Youths

The increment in value, represented by the difference between the price paid for series "E" and series "F" bonds, and the prices at which they are redeemed, is subject to income or profits taxes, as is the interest on series "G" bonds.

Emphasis is being laid by Henry Morgenthau, Secretary of the Treasury, upon the importance of postal savings stamps as a means of encouraging steady savings among the youth of America and all others who do not have $18.75 for the smallest defense savings bond. Stamps come in denominations of 10 cents, 25 cents, 50 cents, $1 and $5. Pocket albums are given purchasers of stamps higher than 10 cents and when filled may be exchanged for bonds.

Bond and stamps will go on sale Thursday. Purchases, Secretary Morgenthau points out, will be purely voluntary. "The solicitation of orders or pledges," he says, "is not contemplated. The immediate objective will be to see that all of our people are informed fully of the financial needs of the Government in the present emergency, of the details of the Treasury's program for meeting these needs and of the opportunity the program affords to every citizen to make a substantial contribution toward national security, at the same time saving for his own future."

Capital Tunnels Pay Own Way

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SACRAMENTO, Calif. — The State Capitol and adjoining office buildings have a little underworld all their own—one known only to a dozen steam plant engineers, electricians, oilers, plumbers, painters, and technicians who travel between three structures via the tunnel system.

The tunnels, connecting the Capitol, Office Building No. 1, and State Library and Courts Buildiug, are each 500 feet long, 6 feet high and 4½ feet wide. They were built in 1928 when a central heating plant was installed in State Office Building No. 1 for all three structures.

Primarily they were built to carry steam pipes, but are also used for telephone and electricity conduits.

Frank Killam, State Superintendent of Buildings and Grounds, who fathered the idea, says the tunnels have paid for themselves in lower heating costs and in the expense there would have been in stringing telephone wires through regular channels.

He places total savings at nearly $10,000 a year, while construction of the tunnels cost only $28,000. Extension of the tunnels to other State buildings is a possibility, since the present central heating plant is capable of providing for at least two of the other State structures.

The tunnels are locked at each end so that only the technicians who carry keys for them may use the underground channels.

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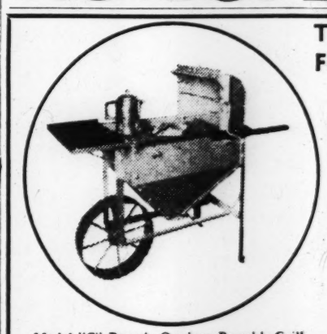
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Swiss Base European Hopes On Economic Collaboration

BASEL, Switzerland, April 26 (AP)—Ernest Wetter, President of the Swiss Confederation, declared April 22 in a speech at an industrial fair that "We Swiss are ready to participate in a closer economic collaboration in Europe."

What form this collaboration, "based on the political independence of states," would take, Mr Wetter said, "is a postwar problem."

"For a long time the Swiss hoped for a better world economic situation through the return of the former liberal commercial policy This hope must be abandoned today, as well as for a long time in the future.

"To reach our goal, we must find other means. The nearest way is closer economic collaboration in Europe.

"European collaboration, however," the President said, "is insufficient. We are dependent upon world economy and cannot live separated from the sea and overseas countries without seeing our economy and culture decline. It is our interest, hope, and aim to see the re-establishment of world trade as well as Switzerland's economic contact with overseas countries, alongside of greater European collaboration."

Socialist Pressure

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BERN, Switzerland — In the midst of a continent almost entirely turned totalitarian, Switzerland clings to its democratic form of government and is trying by every means to strengthen its regime.

Breaking entirely with precedent there is a strong movement for dropping party lines and calling in the Socialist opposition to form a completely national government.

The difficulty of such a move in Switzerland arises from the necessity for proper representation for all the cantons, not only in the Legislature, but also in the Cabinet itself.

The Federal Government embodies the compromise arrived at between 22 republics, speaking four different languages. The Swiss Cabinet must, according to the constitution, represent all parts of the country. Each region or group of cantons disposes of a permanent seat in the Government executive.

The distribution of seats in the Swiss executive is not regional only. Political parties must be satisfied. The present system was established in 1848 on the American pattern and after a civil war. Seven cantons had threatened the confederacy with secession over a religious issue. The majority system has prevailed ever since.

At present the party in power is made up of a coalition including the "Radicals"—a mildly conservative bourgeois party—which have four seats, two Roman Catholic-Conservatives and one Agrarian.

This coalition has constantly refused collaboration with the Socialists because the present leaders of the Leftist parties took part in the Communist upheaval in 1918. Some even participated in a Swiss Soviet, set up on Lenin's own directions in Olten, before the Communist leader went to head the Russian Government. The "Soviet" however, was a minor affair, which disbanded after three days of desultory fighting.

With the war at Switzerland's door, all Swiss citizens feel that they should stand together. Most Swiss Socialists, in the German-speaking sections of the country especially, have taken this attitude. This view is held by moderates like Herr Grimm, the Bern Socialist leader, who was a member of the Olten Soviet and of Herr Kloeti, Socialist Mayor of Zürich.

If these two progressives were brought into the Government, the German-Swiss share in the Government would be increased at the expense of the French-Swiss, and the French-Swiss might be expected to regard the move as discrimination.

But the Socialists are pressing for inclusion on some basis. They appealed to the referendum clause of the Constitution and launched an initiative. They have two proposals: first, an increase in the number of Federal Councilors directly by the people, instead of by Parliament. For the present they are inclined to drop the demand for direct election and to advocate the creation of two new Cabinet posts.

Two Federal Council seats became vacant in December and Parliament then failed to nominate any Socialist. Probably their prospects would be better now. The Swiss people are growing tired of the old party formulas. Last July a "Gotthard League" sprang up representing the feeling of younger patriots against old forms and prejudices.

It is not expected that the accession of two Socialists would cause Swiss-German relations to deteriorate. As long as Swiss independence is recognized at all by Berlin, it probably means that the country will remain free to manage its own affairs.

The parliamentary commissions began their study of the problem on Feb. 17, but the final vote on the subject in Parliament can scarcely come before the beginning of November.

Switzerland therefore is heading in a direction already taken by Sweden, where the Socialist majority called members of the bourgeois minority to share in the Government responsibilities.

In short the two remaining democratic countries on the continent are following much the same policy, and both hope to find new strength for the maintenance of their independence.

French Pin Pricks for the Nazis

'Underground' letters tell ways to annoy Nazis without getting into any serious trouble.

Passive resistance in France is being organized through chain-letters secretly copied and circulated, containing "instructions" to the people of the conquered nation.

An original of one of these clandestine messages was obtained by an American recently returned from France. The full translation is given in the following story.

By Alice Ingham

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Occupied France is overwhelmingly pro-British. Every eyewitness driven from the Forbidden Zone brings stories of resistance. The French are individualists who can think for themselves. This quality which was one of the factors in losing the war may in the end be the basis for the overthrow of the Nazis.

Underground letters flourish as a result of oppression. They appeared in Czechoslovakia as soon as the Nazis choked all free utterances. They are prohibited in France today. Anyone carrying one on his person is liable to fine and imprisonment. In spite of this they sweep through the country in a few days. Each person who finds one in his mail box makes eight or ten copies and places them, unsigned, in his friends' boxes. Some times the copyists even destroy the typewriter ribbons used because the Nazis have developed a method of reading what has been typed on them. In spite of all resistance the circulation goes on.

The following letter is widely circulated in Occupied France. I received the unsigned original in Free France in the open mail.

Advice to the "Occupied"

1. Street vendors offer them maps of Paris and conversation manuals; busses pour out wave after wave of THEM in front of Notre Dame and the Pantheon; every single one of THEM has his little camera screwed to his eye, but, have no illusions; THEY are not tourists!

2. THEY are the Victors. Be correct with THEM but don't put yourself out to accommodate THEM so as to please THEM, or curry favor with THEM. Don't get excited about helping them. Besides, THEY won't feel any better towards you for doing it.

3. You do not know THEIR language, or else you have forgotten it. If one of THEM should speak to you in German make some sign of ignorance and go on your way. If he should ask you a question in French, don't think it is your duty to show him the right way by walking any distance with him. He is no walking companion. If in a café, or a restaurant, he should attempt to get into conversation with you, politely make him understand that you are not in the least interested in what he has to say.

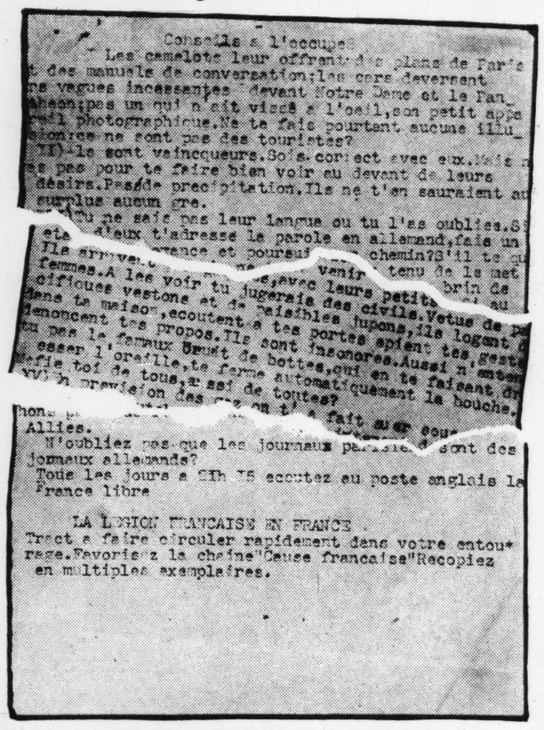
4. If THEY think it is clever to pour defeatism into the hearts of citizens by offering free concerts on our Squares you are not obliged to attend. Stay at home, or go out into the country and hear the birds sing.

5. Ever since you have been "occupied" THEY are parading to your dishonor. Ought you watch them? No, it is much better that you should interest yourself in the shop windows. This is far more exciting, since at the rate at which THEY are filling up their trucks, there won't be anything left to buy soon.

6. We all agree. THEY can sing in chorus. Yet THEY sing by command, as if for breathing exercise. With us, our soldier sings out of tune, and rarely keeps in time but he knows nothing of "Singing Chores," he sings when he feels like it.

7. Reading our newspapers has never been recommended to those who want to learn to speak French correctly. [The French joke about the fact that their newspapers are not always distinguished by their excellent use of the French language.] Today they go even a step further: Paris dailies do not even think in French. Abandoned by your radio, abandoned by your newspapers, separated from your family and your friends, learn to think for yourself. But tell yourself in this enforced distress that the voice which pretends to cheer you up is that of Dr. Goebbels.

8. THEY are very talkative. THEY pat the children, they smile at the mother and they begin to lament over the fate of France.



Conseils à l'occupé

" Les camelots leur offrent des plans de Paris et des manuels de conversation; les cars déversent des vagues incessantes devant Notre Dame et le Pan_ théon; pas un qui n'ait vissé à l'oeil son petit appa_ reil photographique. Ne te fais pourtant aucune illu_ sions: ce ne sont pas des touristes?

Ils sont vainqueurs. Sois correct avec eux. Mais n' ne pas pour te faire bien voir au devant de leurs désirs. Passe précipitation. Ils ne t'en sauraient au surplus aucun gre.

Ne sais pas leur langue ou tu l'as oubliés. S' ete, s'ils t'adresse la parole en allemand, fais un Ils arrivent [illegible] venir tenu de la met femmes. A les voir tu jugerais des civils. Vetus de p cifiques vestons et de faisibles jupons, ils logent [illegible] dans la maison, ecoutent a tes portes epient tes gest dénoncent tes propos. Ils sont insonores. Aussi n'entes ssez l'oreille, te femme automatiquement la bouche. Fie toi de tous, ayez de toutes?

Allies.

N'oubliez pas que les journaux [illegible] sont des journaux allemands?

Tous les jours a 6h 15 ecoutez au poste anglais la France libre

LA LEGION FRANCAISE EN FRANCE

Tract a faire circuler rapidement dans votre entou* rage. Favorisez la chaine "Cause francaise" Recopiez en multiples exemplaires.

Passive Resistance by the French

Reproduction of one of the letters, poorly typed and running clear to the margins, which is being circulated throughout France, telling how to disregard the Nazi conquerors without getting into difficulties. The full translation of the original letter appears in the article.

Then follows the old refrain, "You poor French, you have been dragged into this wretched war by a government bribed by England." THEY will repeat this to anyone on any occasion. THEIR great mute is really a great chatterbox. [The French army has been dubbed "the great mute" because it does not have a vote.]

9. It is forbidden to tear down their posters. Therefore, you don't even touch THEM. But why do THEIR uniformed St. Vincent de Pauls have such difficulty in keeping THEIR heads on THEIR shoulders? [This refers to a current poster in Occupied France which features a German soldier in uniform giving his hand to a little French child and saying—"Your country deserted you but I will help you." The French call it the St. Vincent de Paul Poster because St. Vincent de Paul is the patron saint of charities. These posters are never left whole. They are torn down by the French almost as soon as posted.]

10. Show a beautiful indifference, but store up your wrath in secret, it will come in handy some day.

11. The German eagle parades pompously, using the goose step. Going to war against England he sings ostentatiously—but it is his swan song.

12. While Hannibal was besieging the city, a Roman citizen bought a plot of land on which the Carthaginians were camping. He knew well that Hannibal wouldn't stay there forever.

13. You grumble because THEY force you to be in by 11 p. m. Don't you realize that this is in order to allow you to hear the BBC?

14. You have already seen all kind of colors. The Greens, the Greys, and Blacks came first. THEY were the military. Now come those without definite coloring. Whole groups of THEM arrive with their wives and children. To look at THEM you'd think THEY were civilians. Dressed in peaceful jackets or innocent looking dresses, THEY live in your house. THEY listen at your doors, THEY watch your gestures, THEY inform against your remarks. THEY are quiet, so you don't hear the famous clack of hobnailed boots which makes one prick one's ears and automatically close one's mouth. Beware of all of THEM, men and women alike. ["To have seen all colors" is a French idiomatic phrase meaning to have been through all kinds of things. Here it is used as a double entendre, for the different branches of the German Army wear different colors. The regular army is in Green, the Schutzstaffel or "Elite Guarde" is in Black, etc.]

15. In anticipation of gas attacks you were made to sweat under a rubber mug. You smile at these precautions now? You are glad to have saved your lungs. Will you also manage to save your heart and mind? Do you realize that THEY have managed to poison the air you breathe, to pollute the sources at which you want to quench your thirst, to pervert the meaning of words you still wish to use? Now the hour of the true "passive defense" has come. Keep your barrage against THEIR radio and press in good order. Inspect your armor against fear and easy resignation, watch yourself. Though there is no more fighting in France the war is not over. It goes on, and now, more than ever, everyone should contribute to the final crushing blow of the Nazi troops. Your military chiefs have been incapable. At no time did they want to fight and they allowed France to be invaded.

The French must take themselves well in hand and show that there are still men who at no price will be willing to submit to Hitler. Let us be confident in the struggle taken up by England. The RAF bombs German towns daily. The Rhineland and the Ruhr have already been badly damaged. Paris, overflowing with German troops, is not an open city and will be bombed by the RAF as any other place where German troops are concentrated.

Avoid getting close to German barracks and cantonments, for they may be bombed any time. Never join German military movements of trucks and soldiers, for you may thus paralyze the work of the British aviators. Avoid taking trains, for the railroads may be bombed any minute.

English parachutists arrive in France every day. Their work has already been started in numerous places. Very soon destructive elements will be in a position to apply their systematic sabotage in German bases in France. French, don't hinder their work in any way. Every blow struck at Hitler is a gain for you. Every defeat of Hitler is a victory for you. Don't forget that peace has not yet been signed and let us strive by all means to firmly re-establish again our position in "the Allies."

Don't forget that Parisian papers are German papers.

Every day at 9:15 p. m. listen in to the English Broadcasting station "Free France."

(Signed) The French Legion in France.

This leaflet should be rapidly distributed among your friends and connections. Help the chain "The French Cause." Make many copies of this and circularize it.

Balkans Test Turkish Skill in Diplomacy

By Cedric Seager

Who writes on Turkish policy from a background of 30 years' residence in the Middle East.

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Apprehension that Turkey will tamely surrender as soon as Adolf Hitler makes his challenge does less than justice to the Turks themselves. It took courage on their part to ally themselves with England and France before any other Balkan country was prepared to do as much.

They have acted according to their own interpretation of that alliance. Under the terms of the tripartite agreement England and France protected Turkey against aggression. Reciprocally, Turkey contracted to enter the war if Anglo-French supremacy was threatened in the Mediterranean or if Germany drove into the Balkans. An escape clause was inserted into the agreement. It gave Turkey complete freedom if Russia disapproved its action to the extent of threatening war.

On land and sea the challenges foreshadowed in the alliance have been made. Turkey has not entered the war. The Turks do not claim that the Russians have restrained them. They need no such excuse. They hold to their alliance. but they have trimmed their strategy according to the new pattern of war.

When the alliance was signed it was possible to envisage the establishment of a defensive front in the Balkans with British, French. Turkish and, possibly, Greek forces blocking the highway that leads from Europe, by way of Bosporus and Dardanelles, into Asia.

Change in Situation

But when the Turks observed what happened in France; when the full import of mechanized warfare was savagely demonstrated on the Continent of Europe, one can understand why the Turks forbore to take a perilous course.

In his speech on April 9 Winston Churchill suggested that united action on the part of Greece. Yugoslavia, and Turkey might have deterred and would certainly have delayed German action.

But the Turks, in order to form a united front with the Greeks, would have to march so far west that the Germans, driving south from Bulgaria, could have cut off their line of retreat within a matter of hours. A glance at the map makes this plain enough.

It would have been pure folly for the Turks to indulge any such gamble. And besides, to quote Mr. Churchill, "the support which we can give to the peoples fighting for freedom in the Balkans and in Turkey, or ready to fight, is necessarily limited at present and we did not wish to take the responsibility of pressing the Greeks to engage in a conflict."

Expected Attack on Straits

Only all-out aid from Britain would have justified the Turks in joining an attempt to stem Germany's southward sweep. Such aid was not available. The Turks held back, conserving their strength for a German attack on the Straits which they believed to be imminent.

Had the Turks marched toward Grecian Thrace in a hopeless military adventure and thus weakened the Straits defenses, they would have been held culpable by historians of the future. For the Turks are nothing if they are not primarily guardians of those twin highways along which a conqueror seeking the treasures of Iraq and Egypt must pass. Guardians, and also trustees.

There is a touch of grim humor in the fact that the interests of Russia and Britain now become identical as they meet at the Straits. Neither country is concerned for the survival of the other. But both countries are vitally concerned for the survival of Turkey.

"Whoever is master of Constantinople is master of the world," said Napoleon.

Not quite: but indubitably master of the Ukraine and of the Baku oil fields.

Crucial Factor in War

For Britain, as conviction grows that Herr Hitler cannot win his war on European soil alone, the importance of locking the Turkish door becomes ever more vital. Only this one country stands between Herr Hitler and the oil of Iraq. It makes Turkey an almost crucial factor in the war.

Herr Hitler now hovers on the brink of a momentous decision. Before the summer is out he must attack one of two countries and perhaps find himself at war with both. As the war lengthens his need for more oil becomes imperative. He can get it in Iraq. But to do so he must first eliminate Turkey. Eliminating Turkey, he obtains a strangle hold on Russia. Indications are that Turkey will fight—and fight hard for its independence. But even if Turkey were disposed to capitulate without a struggle, would Russia allow it to do so? Every move that Russia has made during the last few months indicates that it is preparing to defend its interests on Turkish soil.

But if Herr Hitler moves against Turkey despite Russia he then risks an attack by Russia across the Bessarabian frontier. That Herr Hitler appreciates this danger is shown by the arrival on the eastern front this week of Dr. Fritz Todt, Germany's defense wall expert. Dr. Todt is also a significant straw in the wind.

Which Way for Hitler?

Herr Hitler may elect not to fight Turkey. He may turn east and fight Russia, seeking thus to win not only the oil of Baku but the wheat of the Ukraine. He needs the wheat badly enough now that the Balkan granary is disrupted. But the disadvantage of this plan is that it keeps Herr Hitler in Europe and he has to get out of Europe in order to win the war. He must get out of Europe, and win, this year and not next. The race with the United States is on with a vengeance. Herr Hitler may not take the safest road. He must choose the speediest.

Thus the whirlpool revolves around Turkey, the outcome as yet in doubt. This week Franz von Papen, German Ambassador to Turkey, has been summoned to Berlin from his post in Ankara. Apparently Herr Hitler is trying first to drive a wedge between Ankara and Moscow. Hints of an impending trade pact have been thrown out. Assuredly the Turks will stall for time. They are past masters in the art of diplomacy. But it is unlikely that they will allow themselves to be alienated from Russia.

The Bosporus and the Dardanelles serve the valuable Turkish Black Sea littoral no less than they serve Russia. If the Turks allow themselves to be divided from their most powerful neighbor before they are conquered they will merit the reproach of lack of judgment. But the politicians at Ankara are in fact about the sanest realists in the world.

All Eyes on Wavell

There is one way whereby Herr Hitler can presently confound all his enemies, both actual and potential. If his legions which are now fighting on African soil can wrest Suez away from Britain then Herr Hitler will have accomplished by a circuitous route most of what he may hope to accomplish otherwise by driving through Turkey or into Russia.

The fall of Suez would presage Britain's withdrawal from the Mediterranean. In such event it is difficult to see how Turkey, isolated indeed, could do anything but surrender. At that instant both Russia and Turkey would be at Herr Hitler's mercy. The outlook would be black for the world.

Herr Hitler probably awaits the outcome of the battle for Suez before delivering his next blow. The responsibility that has been placed on Gen. Sir Archibald Wavell's shoulders is heavy indeed. He is being watched with equal anxiety from Moscow, Ankara, Berlin, Rome, London and Washington.

Turks Plan to Inspect Nazi Ships in Bosporus

By the Associated Press

Ankara, Turkey, April 26

Turkey has decided to halt and inspect German ships en route from the Black Sea through the Straits of Bosporus and the Dardanelles to determine if they are carrying troops or war material into the Middle Eastern war zone, it is reported unofficially.

Reliable informants heard that several German freighters, plying presumably from occupied Rumanian or Bulgarian ports, have slipped through the Straits recently without stopping or flying the required transit flag.

Polish Unit to Train in Canada For Allied Service Overseas

OTTAWA (AP)—Canada, which already is the training ground for Belgian, Dutch, and Norwegian forces, is co-operating in establishment of a Polish legion and making preliminary arrangements to accomodate armed forces of Czechoslovakia.

Recruiting of Polish volunteers for service overseas has begun under an agreement reached with the Canadian Government by Gen. Wladyslas Sikorski, Polish Premier, during his recent visit to Ottawa. A Czechoslovak military commission is en route to Canada from London to make similar arrangements.

Establishment of a Free French training center also has been advocated at various times since the defeat of France, but for diplomatic reasons (the Vichy Government still has a Minister in Ottawa) this project has been held in abeyance.

Named for Kosciuszko

The Polish force in Canada is to be called the Kosciuszko Legion, after Tadeusz Kosciuszko who fought with Americans for independence in 1776. The number of Polish nationals in Canada is not large; out of a total of 17,000 men, women and children, probably not more than 1,000 suitable men of military age will be available. But thousands more are expected to come here from the United States, where nearly 130,000 Poles were recruited for training in Canada during the World War.

After conferences with Government officials in Washington, General Sikorski said he was confident that equipment for the Kosciuszko Legion would be provided under the Lend-lease Act. The troops will be uniformed in regulation British battledress, with four-cornered Polish cap and the identification "Poland" on the shoulders. Their rates of pay will be based on the British scale, plus a bonus while training in Canada.

Will Train in Ontario

There are already some 34,000 Polish soldiers in Scotland, and about 8,000 Polish airmen are serving with the British forces overseas; but practically all these are veterans of the fighting in Poland or France.

The Kosciuszko Legion will train at Owen Sound, Ont., not far from the big Canadian army and air force center at Camp Borden.

The Legion will be commanded by Col. F. A. Rola-Arciszewski, who was Chief of Staff of a Polish division during the Soviet-Polish war of 1919-20. The Colonel's immediate recruiting objectives are 3,000 men for an armored corps, 1,000 for the Polish Navy and 1,000 for the Air Force.

Foes of Naziism

TORONTO (CP)—Adolf Hitler's only hope for ultimate victory in the war is to defeat Britain by invasion and such an invasion will fail, Dr. Otto Strasser, once one of Herr Hitler's closest friends, said in an interview here.

Now one of the Nazi leader's most implacable critics, Dr. Strasser is on this continent, he said, to do all in his power for the overthrow of Naziism. His mission in Canada is to found the nucleus of a "Free German" legion which he hopes to tie in with revolutionaries in South America, the United States, and even within Germany and the occupied countries.

He has approached the Canadian Government and is waiting for official sanction to his scheme.

Dr. Strasser, who became Herr Hitler's foe when his brother, Gregor, was ordered before a firing squad during the purge of the Nazi Party in 1934, said that the democracies have millions of allies right within Germany and the occupied countries and that the democracies must mobilize these friends if Hitler is to defeated.

In Canada, Dr. Strasser proposes to carry his mission right into the camps where prisoners of war are interned and already he has prepared a booklet for distribution among the German prisoners.

School Transportation In N. J. to Get Hearing

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TRENTON, N. J., April 26—The controversial proposal to permit local appropriations for the free transporation of parochial and other private school pupils has been made the subject of a legislative hearing to be held in the Assembly Chamber here on Friday, May 2, at 2:30 o'clock.

Mrs. Olive Sanford, Essex Republican, Chairman of the Education Committee in the House, which has been holding the Senate-approved bill by Senate President I. Grant Scott, Cape May Republcan, said her Committee associates have been attempting to learn public sentiment on the proposal. Proponents had rejected the offer of a public hearing, she said, but they went ahead with the hearing plans to give the opposition an opportunity to be heard.

Chile Expected to Cling to Neutrality

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTIAGO, Chile—Unless it is the victim of direct offense, Chile intends to be neutral, in the strictest sense of that term. This is the only deduction from recent declarations by President Pedro Aguirre and recognized leaders of Parliament and opinion. Moreover, this strict neutrality is not considered inconsistent with Chilean democracy, the operation of whose liberal constitution allows the masses frequently to demonstrate their preference for the Allied cause.

Chile is confident that it can be as successfully neutral now as in the World War, at the end of which it received satisfactory acknowledgements fro mboth Britain and Germany. In 1917 it successfully resisted pressure from Washington to break off diplomatic relations with the Central Powers. Other South American powers took this step.

Apparently, Chilean leaders believe that, in the event of the United States joining in the present war, another appeal will be made for continental solidarity. It is impossible to anticipate Chilean official action—for, even in a South American democracy, this is ultimately decided by popular feeling—but the current impression is that the Government would not follow any North American belligerent example.

President Pedro Aguirre declared recently that continental defense was a problem which so far has only been presented in abstract, conditional and ambiguous terms. Much depended on the goal pursued by the United States and what was understood by continental collaboration. If, as proclaimed by Washington, it means insuring "continental peace and neutrality," then Chile is in complete agreement. But this country will decide its own obligations under a continental insurance policy.

Former President Arturo Alessandri has broken more than two years' silence to give his opinion on Chilean neutrality. None exceeds him in admiration of the affection for the United States, but he is more explicit than Señor Aguirre. In his opinion, Chile must keep out of the war no matter what the good neighbor of the North may decide.

Conservative, liberal and radical leaders, including the Chairman of the Chamber of Deputies, have expressed themselves similarly. They admit, frankly, that the people, as a whole, hope for the triumph of world democratic forces but, superseding this, they say, is the conviction that participation in a war which divides Europeans would mean a spread of racial and national differences to Chile. This might prove an insuperable obstacle to future national development, in their opinion.

About the time these statements on Chilean neutrality were made, the newspaper El Mercurio, an influential daily, commented adversely on United States Vice-President Henry A. Wallace's speech in which he linked Latin America's destiny with the Monroe Doctrine and the result of the present war.

El Mercurio objected to the Vice-President or any North American speaking for the whole Western Hemisphere. It argued that a collective reference was permissible only when genuine Pan Americanism is involved—matters of culture, trade and peace. The Latin republics, it said, had nothing to do with American policy toward Europe and the rest of the world.

The newspaper declared that American opinion respected frankness. For that reason it did not hesitate to say that co-operation between Latin and North America would be better assured if the southern nations were omitted from "this bellicose literature" in the United States.

No Latin government, according to El Mercurio, is inclined to abandon its neutrality without direct offense from one of the belligerents, while this southern continent's shortage of population and dependence on European markets makes it of supreme interest that peaceful relations with the Old World shall not be perturbed.

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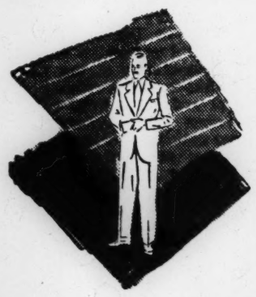
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Trail for Defense Bases Blazed in British Columbia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VANCOUVER, British Columbia —Over the frozen, snow-covered wilderness of northern British Columbia, bulldozers and tractor trains are breaking open a trail every bit as adventuresome as the pathway blazed by the Klondike pioneers of '98.

Brawny bushwhackers and tractor drivers and a small army of mechanics and freight-handlers are plowing their way into regions never traversed before to establish a chain of airway bases that will serve the Canadian-United States joint defense program.

It's a huge job involving the expenditure of hundreds of thousands of dollars, the ingenuity of engineers, the courage and resourcefulness of modern frontiersmen, plus the power of mechanized road-builders.

When the job is completed a series of well-equipped air bases will be established from Fort St. John in the Peace River area, through the Yukon to Alaska.

Most of the work that has been done during the past few months is hundreds of miles from civilization. Fort St. John is about 800 miles north of Vancouver—an outpost known in the past only to a few settlers and fur traders.

One of Chain of Bases

The trail-making tractor train arrived recently at the clearing that is to be the site of the Fort Nelson airport, one of a chain of bases that will service transport and huge bombing planes on their route from the United States and southern British Columbia to the land of the midnight sun.

For 50 days, from the departure of the train from Dawson Creek, until arrival at Fort Nelson, 28 men who formed the crew of the first section plowed through deep drifts of snow and worked 11-hour shifts to put the road through before the ice thaws and charges down the rivers. More than once a huge 17-ton bulldozer, which led the train, crashed through the ice of the Sinakki and Muskwa Rivers to be extricated only with the utmost difficulty.

Choosing the Route

For more than a month the little party went on ahead to scout the way and choose the route, covering the ground by dog-sled and snowshoe, without seeing other human beings. Twice a plane was sent out to check on their position.

It is planned to take about 1,000 tons of freight over the road to Fort Nelson before the spring breakup. At present trucks are running from Fort St. John over the road to the Sikanni River and leaving freight there to be taken the rest of the way by tractor and sleds. Four hundred tons of freight is now lying at the Sikanni River crossing waiting to be hauled in.

Defense Work Rushed

If the job is not completed before the ice goes out the freight will have to be transported down numerous rivers or carried by plane in small sections.

The whole undertaking is going hand in hand with preparations for rushing defense work on Alaska's air bases. A $20,000,000 air base is being built at Kodiak and with a smaller base under construction at Unalaska the Kodiak establishment is designed to be the northern anchor of a chain of naval outposts extending as far south in the Pacific as Samoa.

The United States Army is building two big air bases in Alaska—one at Anchorage and the other at Fairbanks, for which total appropriations of about $18,000,000 were authorized by Congress when it was learned that Russia was establishing fortifications on the Diomede Islands a few miles across Bering Straits from Alaska.

Heroism of Battered Boroughs

OTTAWA (CP)—Much of the brunt of resistance to air raids in Great Britain has been borne by municipal authorities, Malcolm MacDonald, British High Commissioner, told the annual conference of the Canadian Federation of Mayors and Municipalities recently.

"We owe the survival of Britain during these fateful times in large measure to the municipal authorities," he said. "We owe it too to the new regional organizations which have been interposed as a link between the central government and the local authorities."

Much of the work of local authorities went unobserved because it was not desirable to tell the enemy what damage was done, what was not done, or how quickly it was repaired, he said.

If a town's water supply was destroyed to the extent of four fifths, and a half of it was restored in 48 hours and all of it by the end of the fourth day, no notice of this was published in the newspapers lest the enemy raid the town again.

"The list of stricken towns now is a long one," he said, "London, Glasgow, Cardiff, Coventry, Birmingham, Liverpool, Newcastle, Portsmouth, Bristol and a great host of others.

"There is one remarkable thing about that roll of honor. Not one of them has ever withdrawn for a moment from the active fighting line. . . .

"The battered boroughs of old Britain . . . have dressed their wound whilst they stood and fought. There is no more glorious page in the proud history of municipal government."

Municipal authorities supervised the police and air-raid wardens who watched the streets, the first aid posts for casualties, the ambulances and hospital services, the evacuation of women and children where necessary, the provision of food, clothes and shelter for those bombed out, the restoration of disrupted water, gas, and electrical services.

"Local government in Great Britain never had such a glorious vindication as during those last nine months when the Nazis have descended upon the island in their most savage fury," he said.

"At the very heart of our democratic system lies self-government in local affairs," Mr. MacDonald said. "Without a healthy system of local government democracy would perish."

Britain Seeks Canadian Experts

OTTAWA (CP)—Britain is casting its eyes towards Canada for reinforcements of natural scientists, research workers and more particularly expert technicians to operate vital new devices developed by the phenomenal research expansion in England due to the war, according to Sir Lawrence Bragg.

Sir Lawrence, Nobel prize winner for research in X-rays, and now British scientific liaison officer in Canada at the National Research Council, spoke to members of the Professional Institute of Civil Servants in annual conference.

Sir Lawrence said that of Britain's 10,000 natural scientists actually engaged in research, about 5,000 were available to serve in whatever capacity they were needed at the beginning of the war. The others were already doing work too important to be interrupted.

"Progress has been extraordinary, and it is not so much the development of new devices we need now as people to use those already in existence," he said. Britain has come to the end of her personnel resources."

Sir Lawrence paid tribute to Lt. Gen. A. G. L. McNaughton, Canadian Corps Commander, for his part in both the military and research fields of the war.

In building up the National Research Council in Canada and correctly estimating its value in case of war, he said, General McNaughton had contributed a tremendous service.

Sir Lawrence described the role in which natural science is contributing to the three services, Navy, Army and Air Force, and said the most important development had been in electricity and radio.

This is the eyes and ears of our services and the development here has been unprecedented, he said.

The problem of surprise in warfare meant that researchists must be always ready to counter the enemy and whatever "secret weapons" he may produce. An example was in the way the magnetic mine was rendered harmless as a menace.

"And we have a few surprises of our own in order," he said.

"But the bottleneck now is men to work the apparatus, especially in radio. That is why the present training plan for radio technicians in Canada is vitally important."

Following Sir Lawrence's address, Prof. Frederick S. Burke of the Pensions and Health Department was presented with the annual Professional Institute medal for outstanding research.

All China Sings for United Nation

Soldiers and civilians build better morale as they work with song on their lips.

By Frederick B. Opper
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI—Who was it said: "Let me write a nation's songs and I care not who writes its laws?"

He might do well in China now. For Free China today is a nation with a song on its lips.

Singing by troops and civilians is being actively cultivated by the Chungking Government as a means of building morale, and increasing comradeship.

This is a considerable change from classic Chinese music and dates from the Japanese attack on China in July, 1937. Before that date music was largely of classical opera type and simple peasant songs. The former were confined to the wealthier classes and the latter were local in nature without spreading into all parts of the country. The radio, which in America makes a song popular within a week in Boston, New Orleans and Seattle, didn't help here. Between the time of the Manchurian Incident in 1931 and the start of the present war patriotic groups did write and sing songs betraying a national consciousness but the Central Government discouraged such signs of anti-Japanese activities in an effort to forestall Tokyo from charging China with inimical sentiments. In many cases such songs were suppressed and the writers and singers jailed.

Chorus of Millions

Now, however, it is recognized that the songs of a nation help to unite that nation and throughout China men, women and children, Central Government armies, Communists and provincial levies, workers, students and guerillas all are singing. It has become a chorus of all the millions of persons in what is Free China.

One of the most popular of all the new songs is the "March of the Volunteer Corps." It follows in rough translation:

"Arise, all those who don't choose to be slaves!
"And let us build a new Great Wall.
"The Chinese nation is now at its most critical period.
"Every citizen must do his utmost.

"Arise! Arise! Arise!
"Let's all join together with one heart.
"Facing the guns and fire of the enemy. March Forward!
"Facing the guns and fire of the enemy. March Forward! Forward!"

This is a long cry from the pathos of the song of the Manchurian troops who fled from their home provinces after the Japanese invasion 10 years ago. These men who went into China Proper with their leader, Chang Hsueh-liang (the Young Marshall), fought in the armies of Chiang Kai-shek in his anti-Communist campaigns but their hearts were not in their work and they longed to return to their homes in the north. They sang:

"My home was on the Sungari River in northeast China.
"There there were coal mines and woods.
"There there were beans and kaoling growing on the mountains.

"My home was on the Sungari River in northeast China.
"There dwelt my fellow-countrymen.
"There were my father and my mother.

"September 18! September 18! Since that sorrowful date
"We have left our homeland and given up our vast fortunes.
"Ever since that time we have wandered to and fro.

"Months and years have gone by!
"When can I go back to my beloved homeland?
"What month and what year can I see my home again?
"When? When? When can I see my own?
"Parents! Parents! When can we all be together again under one roof?"

Sing of United Front

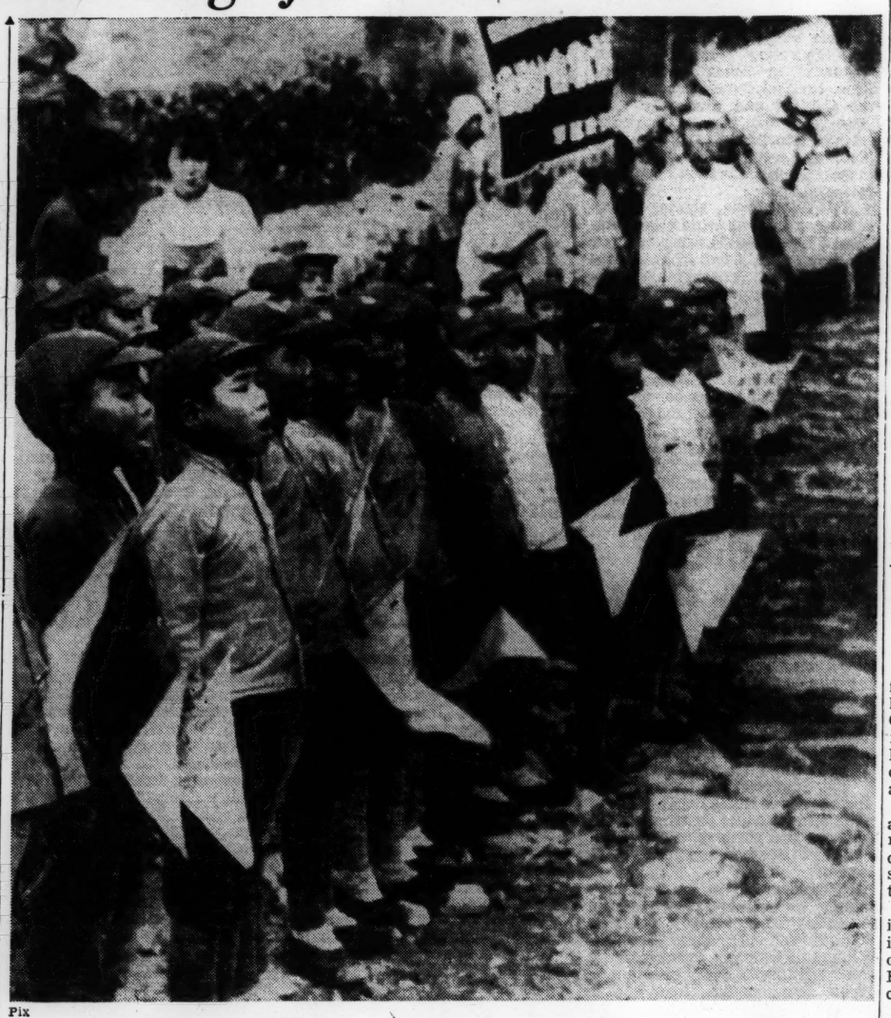
Now, though, they sing of a United Front against those Japanese who drove them south of the Great Wall. The Manchurian divisions were among the first who finally objected to one group of Chinese fighting another group when, they said, the Japanese were the enemy of both. They were in large measure responsible for the Sian coup of 1936 which finally led to Kuomintang-Communist cooperation and ultimately to the present war. Today they, and others who are working for a firm united opposition to Japan, are singing:

"Today let's all think it over:
"What is our responsibility in this period of serious national crisis?
"We have had 10 years experience of civil war.
"Is that not enough?
"Co-operation between the two parties is a basic teaching of Dr. Sun Yat-sen.
"Establish the new Chinese Democratic Republic!
"Drive the Japanese robbers back to the east!
"Kuomintang! Communists! Co-operate and China becomes strong!
"Co-operate and China lives forever."

A similar song on the same theme is this:

"Beware of tricks, beware of tricks.
"Our enemies are enticing us to surrender
"Because they lack supplies and are afraid.
"They are enticing us to compromise so as to destroy us.

"Beware of tricks, beware of tricks.
"Our enemies are enticing us to surrender.
"How they lie about 'Far Eastern Peace'
"And how they lie about 'anti-Communism.'
"We must unite to destroy their ugly dreams.



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Children of Hopei Province Welcome an American Visitor

Capt. E. F. Carlson of the United States Marine Corps is welcomed on his trip to Hopei Province in China by a group of young Chinese patriots. The words of the children's song run like this: "We have no food, we have no guns, but the enemy will provide them for us."

"Beware of tricks, beware of tricks.
"Our enemies are enticing us to surrender.
"Only traitors will help them by causing friction and spreading rumors.
"Accusing our Communist brothers of being anti-Kuomintang."

The Communists, incidentally, were among the first to appreciate the value of group and popular singing. They have made it a cardinal tenet of their faith that no army in China can be successful for long unless it has the support of the peasants in its immediate vicinity. They have been highly successful in winning that support and one reason has been the comradeship between troops of the line and civilians brought about through mass singing. Special songs have been written seeking to identify farmers and workers directly with the Communist armies and to give them a feeling that they are actually a part of the total anti-Japanese war.

"Boring From Within"

One song illustrating this technique, "Protect Our Farms" and "Let Us All Unite," follows:

"The farm—It is our farm!
"The land—It is our land!
"We cannot let the Japanese devils have our farmland.
"Let us quickly unite and join the guerilla corps.
"We are citizens of China.
"We are also soldiers.
"We want to protect our country and ourselves.
"Only after driving out the Japanese troops can we live."

One other type of song is of interest. That is the propaganda that is directed, in Japanese, to Japanese troops fighting across the lines. In this, too, the Communists have been leaders. They are one of the few groups which has seen the importance of imparting propaganda to the Japanese troops and of inculcating it in them if and when they are captured. This has not been a war notable for the number of prisoners taken and the Communists (particularly the Eighth Route Army) has been a leader in stressing the importance of this kind of boring from within.

One of the songs which is roared at Japanese encampments through loud speakers and which is taught prisoners who have fallen into their hands is entitled "Our Japanese Brothers." It follows:

"Our Japanese brothers! Our Japanese brothers!
"We are beloved friends.
"We are equally friendly.

"Our Japanese friends! Our Japanese friends!
"Let us not attack each other.

"Our Japanese brothers! Our Japanese brothers!
"Our most hateful enemies are the Japanese capitalists and feudal lords and warlords.
"Our Japanese brothers! Our Japanese brothers!
"We should unite and work together
"To build an un-exploiting free nation."

Oranges in Britain Make the Front Page

By the Associated Press

London, April 26

Arrival of a sizable shipment of oranges has become first-page news in London.

Mountains of the golden fruit—just arrived from Spain—drew a crowd to Covent Garden today. Housewives gathered in numbers, but they will have to wait until Monday to sample the fruit. The oranges must be parceled out to retailers to be sold at the fixed price of 12 cents a pound.

The British Press Association reported that the cases were "unloaded and sorted as carefully as if they were gold bars."

Business Section Of Narvik Restored

NARVIK, Norway, via Berlin (AP) —This northern Norwegian ore port far beyond the Arctic Circle, presents a contrast of new buildings and gutted ruins.

An Army reporter of the German High Command says new structures are rising rapidly on the ground which was ploughed up by fierce battling among Germans, French, British and Norwegian soldiers a year ago.

The town's old business section has been restored completely, it is reported, and a new center has been added to it.

Repairing of the virtually demolished port facilities which are being used by German occupying forces is going hand-in-hand with other reconstruction work.

A large number of French and English trucks, which fell into German hands, are being used in the work, along with some 80 mules, also left behind by the Allies, which are used to carry loads over narrow paths and passes of this mountainous region where the trucks cannot go.

Halifax Appeals for Speed In U. S. Aid of Britain

ATLANTA, Ga., April 26 (AP)— Viscount Halifax, British Ambassador, expressed the hope yesterday that the United States would give Britain all the aid possible "as quickly as you possibly can do it" in the Battle of the Atlantic.

"The Battle of the Atlantic," said the British Envoy, "is the most critical point on the whole front. Whatever you can do there to help us, I hope you will do as quickly as you possibly can do it. Your own people are working hard to produce the needed goods and munitions. There's not much sense in producing if they are not delivered."

Asked what constituted practical help, "Lord Halifax hesitated and then replied: "Time is gold. The value of the help will be immeasurably increased by the speed with which it is delivered."

The observations by Lord Halifax were made during a press conference after he had previously declined to discuss convoying or merchant ships by the United States Navy.

Although "Hitler has given his people a long run of victories," Lord Halifax said later in a radio address, "without that final victory against the British Commonwealth, all else will avail him nothing."

The Ambassador said that "in Greece we were well aware that we could not hope to bring a force to assist the brave Greeks that would in any way be of comparable strength with that which the Germans could bring against us."

"But this war is going to be one of endurance, and, quite apart from all the natural impulse that weighed in favor of helping those who had so gallantly espoused the cause of freedom, there were sound military reasons for our intervention," he said.

German Marriage Rate 'Satisfactory'

BERLIN, April 26 (AP) — Marriages and births in the Reich during 1940 were reported "quite satisfactory" in number yesterday by the German Statistical Office despite the war.

So-called "war marriages," made easier for soldiers by elimination of banns, accounted for 330,000 marriages up to April. After spring, however, the number of marriages droped off so that the average for the rest of the year was 4.5 per cent under normal.

Twelve thousand more children were born in 1940 than in 1939, but the previously steady increase in the birth rate ended in May, 1940, because so many men had been called to the colors.

The decrease after May, the Statistical Office said, has been "relatively conservative."

The Nation's health was described as "generally good."

The number of deaths increased in the first quarter of 1940, the Office reported, "because of the bitter cold in the winter of 1939-40 but in no way because of the war." The rest of the year, it said, deaths were "mostly under the 1939 level."

'No Easing Up'

LONDON, April 26 (AP)—"There will be no easing up" in Britain's war effort, the Labor Minister, Mr. Ernest Bevin, assured the United States yesterday in an overseas broadcast.

Passage of the aid bill and other United States undertakings have inspired Britain to greater effort, he said.

"I am sure you appreciate how near we are to danger and we know the price that would have to be paid if we went down," he added.

Britain and Germany at Grips Also for the Useful Diamond

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — A sharp struggle for control of the European diamond industry is going on between Britain and Germany as a result of the strong demands now being made for both rough and polished stones.

Industrial diamonds are increasingly in demand for armament manufacturing purposes, and polished stones are enjoying a strong market for American dollars, partly as a result of the desire of many Americans for investment in diamonds, according to recent information published by the Department of Commerce here.

Germany, according to the Department's information, is making an effort to reorganize the cutting and polishing industry which formerly had its center at Antwerp and Amsterdam.

Although the bulk of diamond stocks from these centers were transferred abroad when Germany invaded the Low Countries last year, considerable stocks which were sent to France have since come into Germany's possession.

Germany has formulated plans to recapture control of the industry, which was largely disrupted by war, and to return its center to Antwerp and Amsterdam, with subsidiary centers within the Reich proper. Germany is also attempting to force owners of raw materials to deliver them for processing to establishments located exclusively within German-controlled territory. At the same time, the Reich has instigated measures to prevent the migration of skilled diamond workers to other countries outside the German occupation orbit.

Many of these workers have already crossed the Channel and are carrying on their industry in London, which, according to the Department of Commerce statistics, is still apparently the world's chief trading market.

The international diamond selling organization is at present operating in London and recently sales of Brazilian stones were resumed after an interruption of several months.

London diamond merchants have recently formed a local exchange which will facilitate trading in that city.

The chief obstacle to expansion of the industry in Britain is the limited number of skilled diamond workers in the country. It is estimated that there are only 150 polishers in England, compared with Antwerp's total of 30,000 before the invasion.

However, a new factory has recently been constructed in England and more developments are contemplated.

Nazi 'Paul Revere' In Radiocast From Germany to U. S.

NEW YORK, April 26 (AP)—The first radiocast by "Paul Revere," heralded for some time by the German radio as the new "American Commentator," was heard last night by NBC after a long delay ascribed by Berlin to "unavoidable circumstances."

"'Revere,' who claimed to be an 'American of Pilgrim ancestry,' really seems to be a new speaker over the German radio," NBC said, "his voice being unfamiliar to the NBC shortwave listeners.

"The impression of all the monitors of the NBC shortwave listening post, however, is that the voice of the 'Paul Revere' is that of an Englishman imitating an American.

"The intention of the German radio, to judge from all announcement, is apparently to groom 'Revere' as an American Lord Haw-Haw."

He is scheduled to deliver nightly talks to the United States at 10:30 p. m., E. S. T.

After announcing that "I am galloping over the ether waves to bring to my compatriots a message and to warn and rouse them to the fact that Britain is again seeking to dominate us," the speaker declared that Britain is "demanding not only our material wealth but armed forces as well—demanding this as a right and Roosevelt's Government accepts the dictate."

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"Where MEN Shop"
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THE WATTLE
COLLINS COURT
A lovely tearoom of world renown. Come and eat our delicious cakes. Reservations for private functions.
Telephone M 2981 (6 lines)
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Australia's Leading Jewelers and Silversmiths
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338 Collins St. Cent. 1461-2
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Mediation Board Gets General Motors Case

WASHINGTON, April 26 (AP)—The National Defense Labor Mediation Board sought today to avert a threatened strike against General Motors Corporation, and at the same time redoubled its efforts to end the soft coal tie-up.

The Board, appointed last month by President Roosevelt. turned immediate attention to selection of a panel to hear the General Motors case, and to set a date for hearings.

Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins certified the dispute to the Board last night, shortly after the United Automobile Workers of the Congress of Industrial Organizations announced in Detroit that local unions in 60 of the corporation's 61 plants over the Nation had voted to authorize a walkout. There are about 160,000 workers on the General Motors pay roll.

Wage Boost Demanded

The General Motors dispute revolves around Union demands for a closed shop, a 10-cents-an-hour wage increase, revised powers for a labor umpire and changes in the shop steward system.

Michigan authorities have notified the Union that under a State law, a 30-day cooling-off period must elapse before a walkout. A Federal mediator has been active in the case since union and company negotiators found themselves unable to agree on terms of a contract to replace one which expired April 20.

General Motors has about $700,000,000 in defense contracts. Union officials have said that workers on defense jobs would not be called out in event of a strike, but company executives assert it would be impossible to segregate defense and nondefense work in the plants.

Defense officials said that steel production, now at 95 per cent of plant capacity, would have to be reduced to 85 per cent next week and to 60 per cent the following week, for lack of fuel.

Coal Shortage

C. H. Buford, Vice-President of the Association of American Railroads, said: "Some of the roads are going to get pretty short by the end of one more week. Another week, and some of the service probably will have to be curtailed."

The War Department was said to have been informed by 35 defense plants that they had only a few days' supply of coal on hand.

Officials of the Glenn L. Martin Aircraft Company at Baltimore, manufacturers of warplanes for the United States and England, reported that plant operations were continuing despite the calling of a strike by the United Automobile Workers.

Spokesmen for the Union said the C. I. O. local had signed up 3,200 of the 17,000 workers at the big Martin plant. The strike was called after rejection of the demands of 27 drop hammer workers for a 10-cent-an-hour wage increase.

Although the Aluminum Company of America raised wages eight cents an hour at five Cleveland plants earlier this week, the C. I. O. National Association of Die Casting Workers said yesterday they would ask for a 10-cent boost.

James B. Carey, C. I. O. Secretary, called a recently announced agreement for a 20 per cent reduction in production of passenger automobiles "a serious blunder" which violated the principles of "sound economics and proper planning." William S. Knudsen, chief of the Office of Production Management, announced last week that the manufacturers had agreed to cut down production to save materials for armaments use.

Senator Harry F. Byrd (D) of Virginia told the Senate yesterday that Secretary Perkins lacked "courage" in facing labor problems. He declared she should quit the Cabinet and give way to a "two-fisted man who will have the intestinal fortitude to say to both labor and capital that strikes in preparedness industries cannot be tolerated."

At Philadelphia, signing of an agreement raising basic wage rates from 57 cents to 65 cents an hour for employees of two of 17 cement companies in Pennsylvania's Lehigh Valley was announced by an official of the United Cement, Lime and Gypsum Workers, affiliated with the American Federation of Labor.

Samuel Diskan, a Union Vice-President, said the agreement had been signed with the Lehigh Portland Cement Company and the Alpha Portland Cement Company. He said the other 75 companies had indicated a willingness to sign similar agreements.

Flying Schools in Southeast Form Big Link in Air Chain

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MAXWELL FIELD, Ala. — America's determination to dominate the air in its national defense program is evidenced in the South by the aeronautical pilot schools under the general designation of Southeast Air Corps Training Center.

Almost overnight this new "Empire of the Air," an indispensable part of a program under which the United States plans to augment its crop of air pilots by 30,000 a year, sprang into being under the command of Brig.-Gen. Walter R. Weaver, with headquarters here. Already there have been set up 18 training schools, eight of which are military bases, and ten civilian schools under contract to the Army Air Corps.

It is estimated that by June 1 of this year, 1,350 officers, 5,653 flying cadets and 13,683 enlisted men will be at these posts in the Southeast area, and each succeeding month these figures are expected to show an increase as the Air Corps pushes its program toward the new goal of 30,000 new pilots a year.

Pilot schools operating in the Southeast Air Corps Training Area have at the present time 1,866 cadets receiving instruction. Newspapermen and movie cameramen from the North and nearby sections not long ago visited the Southeast Air Corps Training Center headquarters at Montgomery, Ala., to ascertain at first hand the progress of national defense. They saw hundreds of planes roaring into the air from Maxwell and Gunter Fields at the rate of one a minute.

The Southeast has been selected as the nest of Uncle Sam's fledgling war birds because its temperature, climate and clear skies afford the greatest number of good flying days.

Although still in its embryonic stage, the Southeast Air Corps Training Center already boasts facilities for the three essential phases of training: primary, basic, and advanced. Every five weeks 2,400 flying cadets, here and in other training centers throughout the country, begin primary training.

Ten weeks is required for each phase of training. First there are 65 hours of rudimentary training in the primary phase; then cadets enter the period of basic instruction, and forsake a 200 horsepower biplane in which they have learned flying essentials, for a 450 h. p. basic training plane, fundamentally resembling tactical craft in its complexities.

Following an assimilative stage in a still faster and more complex ship which the student learns to operate as a weapon, the cadet, now a flier who has acquired a thorough knowledge of military aviation, meteorology, radio code, military law, navigation, is graduated and commissioned as a second lieutenant in the Air Corps.

By early summer there will be four Air Corps advanced flying schools in the Southeast Area alone, one at Selma, Ala., one at Maxwell Field, Ala., one at Albany, Ga., and one at Barksdale Field, La.

Gunter Field boasts two basic training schools, as does Macon, Ga., and there is a big gunnery school at Eglin Field, Fla.

The first negro Air Corps Training Center at Tuskegee, Ala., is being whipped into shape. Actual training should begin within a few weeks.

The 10 civilian schools under contract to the Army Air Corps are located at Tuskegee and Tuscaloosa, Ala.; Jackson, Miss.; Americus and Albany, Ga.; Lakeland, Coral Gables and Arcadia, Fla., and Camden, S. C., with prospects of others at Columbia, Greenville and Spartanburg, S. C.

Germans 'By-Pass' British

Continued from Page 1

mythology as the birthplace of Hercules. Relatively unimportant in modern times, with a population of but 4,800, it was one of the first Greek fortified cities. It is 35 miles from Athens, so that the German claim to be within 30 miles of the Greek Capital toward which the Germans claimed to have advanced five miles beyond Thebes itself.

Meanwhile in the West another German column, advancing down the coast, was reported in Athens to have reached Mesolongion, about 130 miles from the capital. The Greek press said the fight was "very near its end."

The capture of Mesolongion, famed for its connection with Lord Byron and the Greek War for Independence, means that the Greek drive down the Adriatic Coast in the West—where Greek forces capitulated Tuesday—has reached the Gulf of Patron.

Islands Occupied

The German High Command confirmed reports that German forces had taken possession of the islands of Thasos, Samothrace, and Lemnos in the Aegean in mid-April.

Samothrace is a few miles northwest of the entrance to the Dardanelles, Lemnos is about 40 miles to the southwest, and Thasos is about seven miles off the coast of Grecian Thrace east of Salonika.

The Navy co-operated with the Army in occupying the islands and "subduing enemy resistance," the daily Berlin communiqué said.

In Ankara, Turkey, Foreign Office circles said that they understood the Germans were momentarily expected to occupy the Greek islands of Mytilene and Chios, close to the Turkish mainland.

If these islands are occupied Germany would have a string of sea bases reaching almost to the Italians' Dodecanese Islands off southwest Turkey from Turkish Thrace.

Scene to Shift

Regarding the Greek campaign as virtually finished, Germans emphasized its end would not mean the end of the war in the eastern Mediterranean, and London said there were indications that both sides were preparing for a new test of strength in the whole area between Gibraltar and the Indian Ocean.

Meanwhile informed sources in Vcihy said Francois Pietri, French Ambassador to Spain, was being recalled to confer with Chief of State Marshal Philippe Pétain about the possibility of a German drive through Spain against Gibraltar.

"Situation Serious"

Prior to the disclosure of the German by-passing movement by way of the Island of Euboea, British authorities had acknowledged that the situation was most serious, and said that further withdrawal of the British Expeditionary Forces had been effected.

The Imperial Army was declared, however, to be inflicting new and severe losses on the German invaders while maintaining an unbroken line in the face of heavy assaults by Nazi shock troops far outnumbering the defense.

The Middle East Command, which announced the withdrawal, described it as orderly. This was supported by British news dispatches from the battle front, which said the British lines remained intact and were still in contact with the Greeks on their left flank respite reinforcements the invaders gained as a result of the Greek surrender in Epirus.

The Royal Air Force, also outnumbered but putting up a fight, acknowledged damage to planes on the ground when the Germans bombed a Greek airdrome. (The Germans said 55 were destroyed on the ground Thursday.)

Size of the British force was not disclosed. [Estimates from other sources have placed it as high as 80,000 men.]

Schenck's Bail Holds to May 12

NEW YORK, April 26 (AP)—Bail for Joseph M. Schenck, Board Chairman of the 20th Century-Fox Film Corporation, who was sentenced April 24 to three years in Federal penitentiary and fined $20,000 on conviction of evading $253,692.62 in Federal income taxes during 1935 and 1936, was continued to May 12.

Sentenced with Mr. Schenck was the movie magnate's eastern representative and talent scout, Joseph Moskowitz, who was fined $10,000 and ordered imprisoned one year and a day on conviction of abetting Mr. Schenck in his 1936 evasion.

Mr. Schenck was acquitted of conspiracy and 1937 evasion counts; Mr. Moskowitz was cleared by the jury of three counts and convicted of one.

Judge Moscowitz called the sentencing a "particularly unpleasant duty" in view of the fact that the defendants had "risen to such high positions."

But, he added, he had to consider also the public and the "salutary effect the sentence may have in deterring others from attempting to evade taxes." He accepted in full the recommendations of the prosecutor.

Druggists Plead Innocent to Charges

WASHINGTON, April 26 (AP)—Three drug manufacturing firms and seven individuals associated with them pleaded innocent in District Court yesterday when arraigned on charges of conspiracy to violate the antitrust laws by fixing the price of insulin.

Indicted were: Eli Lilly & Company, E. R. Squibb & Sons, and Sharpe & Dohme, Inc.; Eli Lilly, Charles J. Lynn, Earl S. Retter, Carlton H. Palmer, John P. Anderson, John S. Zinsser, and Eugene Hugh Long.

The defendants were given 60 days in which to file papers attacking the validity of the indictment.

Investigating Defenses

© Harris & Ewing

Senate Checks on Costs

Here are three members of the Special Senate Committee investigating national defense contracts. Left to right: Senators Harry S. Truman (D) of Missouri, Chairman of the Committee; Joseph H. Ball (R) of Minnesota, and Ralph O. Brewster (R) of Maine.

Defense Inquiry Expected To Bring Check on Costs

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 26—More care in working out advance plans for America's immense national defense program as well as a closer watch on future costs are expected to result from the current investigation into national defense contracts now being conducted by a special Senate Committee.

Headed by Senator Harry S. Truman (D) of Missouri, the Committee has spent the past two weeks in a preliminary survey of defense progress as recounted by Secretaries of War and the Navy, Henry L. Stimson and Frank Knox; Office of Production Management Directors, William S. Knudsen and Sidney Hillman; Undersecretary of War Robert P. Patterson and Army Chief of Staff, Gen. George C. Marshall.

The committee has already discovered that the War Department had neglected to make adequate plans prior to last summer to carry through the selective service program with all possible speed and efficiency. It has also drawn admissions from high-ranking department officials that the program is costing far more than had been anticipated and in some cases than was necessary.

High Costs Charged

Senator Truman indicated the line of inquiry to be followed when he charged War Department officials with trying to "pass the buck" so far as telling just who was and is responsible for the progress of camp construction throughout the United States. He was backed in this by Senator Ralph O. Brewster (R) of Maine, who said that the program was costing too much and that the Committee was determined to see what could be done about it.

With the preliminary survey of the situation completed, the Senators are expected to get down to such concrete details as to just why Florida's Camp Blanding was located on ground below the level of the neighboring lake, thereby making adequate drainage almost impossible, and why it was that the Army didn't step in until spiraling prices had boosted the cost of lumber for the camps by approximately 50 per cent.

On the other hand, the Committee has repeatedly expressed its determination to avoid "muckraking" and to concentrate upon working out a system whereby past mistakes can be avoided and future costs be kept from running wild, merely because now, at last, the Army has all the money it can spend.

Inquiry Welcomed

There is every evidence that the War and Navy Departments, far from objecting to the scope and purpose of the inquiry, have welcomed it in the belief that it will expedite their way with Congress and will ultimately show that their tremendous programs of expansion are actually being carried forward remarkably well on the whole.

Besides Senators Truman and Brewster, the other members of the committee are Senators Tom Connally (D) of Texas, James M. Mead (D) of New York, Mon C. Wallgren (D) of Washington, Carl A. Hatch (D) of New Mexico and Joseph H. Ball (R) of Minnesota.

Nazis' Vaunted 'New Order': A Mask for World Conquest

Continued from Page 1

der to obtain power in Germany the slogan was "against Versailles and Marxism." The Third Reich's vast armaments program had hardly begun when it became "the injustices of Versailles" which enabled it from 1934 to 1938 to lull great as well as small nations into a false sense of security. With the Reichstag speech of Feb. 20, 1938, that is, almost immediately before the annexation of Austria, the slogan had changed to "Re-union of German-speaking peoples." After the Munich crisis of September, 1938, pan-Germanism boldly showed itself in the menace of Lebensraum (living space) which again, after the fall of France, was cast aside in order to make room for the Goebbels propaganda of the "New Order."

Cunning Inversion

National Socialism has succeeded to such an extent because it has been a cunning inversion of certain deep-rooted desires of many Europeans and has carefully fostered schisms in every country. When it offers, for example, European unity, it is not a federation in the real sense, since equality is entirely absent and it is based upon German conceptions of force, efficiency, and domination. In the Reichstag May 17, 1933, Herr Hitler declared, "We therefore have no use for the idea of Germanization." That is in a sense true since Germanization would imply the granting of equal status to the subjugated peoples, whereas these latter are considered distinctly inferior, mere helots, hewers of wood, and drawers of water.

Herr Hitler's "New Order" is a travesty of facts, bolstered up by the false theory of racial superiority. The truth or falsity of these theories, however, does not concern the Nazis. To them it is a question of justifying the acquisition of Lebensraum which belongs to others.

The essence of Nazi aggression derives from a self-centered Pan-Germanism which freely talks of a Herrenvolk of privileged blood and about which Robert Ley can say: "We have a divine right to rule." Herr Hitler's picture of an impoverished Germany in revolt against the "plutocratic democracies" which refuse to "curtail the limitless egoism of the individual in favor of the life of the whole," is, of course, fantastic to the world outside of Germany able to think independently; but it certainly carries weight where organized suppression of freedom of expression prevails.

The political Europe which Herr Hitler envisages is one of which Germany is the center and the rulers are German. It is significant that the path of conquest which is now followed is much like that described in 1913 by Professor Cramb when he wrote: "It is not our (i. e. British) colonies that Germany desires. It is a great central European State with these islands as its conquered provinces." In that new State all democratic government would have to be replaced by the totalitarian system in which the Führerprinzip would prevail with the Führer either a Quisling or a German Gauleiter.

As Old As Tyranny

Probably the Nazis forget that the "Leadership Principle" which they extol, when previously applied in France, led to the Revolution of 1789. And the methods which they have adopted throughout conquered lands are most likely to make Germany more hated and to supply the surest proof of its utter unsuitability to be accepted as the fashioner of the new Europe. This means that Herr Hitler has nothing to offer the non-German world except a boasted inequality. For his system which is not new, but as old as tyranny, would deny to subject peoples the right to maintain any political, social, cultural, or religious institutions not in accord with Nazi principles.

At the same time such political administration would be systematic and thorough. In keeping with German history it would be based upon that fierce and ruthless energy, that political indifference and extreme submission which non-Germans find it impossible to reconcile with human ideals. Germany, unfortunately, or perhaps better, Prussia, has during the past few generations built up a tradition of rule without resistance which makes it difficult to understand what toleration implies. It has never had to learn such lessons as have the British in North America (1776) or in Ireland (17th to 20th centuries), and it is significant that the ex-Kaiser (Wilhelm II) considered Gladstone's Home Rule Policy as fantastic.

Foreign Plot Charged To Close Plane Plant

SEATTLE, April 26 (AP)—Declaring he believed enemy agents were plotting to shut down the Boeing aircraft plant by force, Chief of Police William H. Sears yesterday ordered the immediate arrest of any persons suspected of subversive activity.

In a special bulletin, the Chief directed his officers to be on the alert against persons with subversive intent.

"For several months," his order said, "I have observed evidence of a plot by subversive organizations to impair the national defense production of Seattle. The police department has been watching developments closely and, on the basis of reports from experienced officers, it is evident that a move is gathering momentum to shut down the Boeing airplane plant by force and violence."

Britain's Major Need: Ships and More Ships

Continued from Page 1

this figure to about 7,000,000 tons, but the London Economist estimates Britain's shipping has been increased by 8,000,000 tons obtained from Norway and other conquered countries, beside neutral charters, enemy captures, and more recently by transfers of American ships under the lend-lease program. Thus Britain is believed to have at least 15,000,000 tons of merchant shipping in operation at this time.

In the United States merchant marine, actual and building, Britain has a large reservoir of cargo tonnage which can be used to transport planes, guns, tanks, food and munitions to democracy's frontline defenses.

The United States has more than 1,200 ocean-going merchant vessels, not counting lake or river tonnage, amounting to more than 7,000,000 gross tons. About 450 ships are under construction or under contract. At present there are 119 shipways; 143 are being built and plans for nearly 100 more are underway.

According to the Chairman of the United States Marine Commission this effort is "more than twice as great as any ever before attempted by this or any other country."

This statement probably applies to peacetime efforts, because the present shipbuilding program does not equal that undertaken by the United States in the World War when the country's 215 shipways were expanded to 1,284. During the peak of the World War program ships were being turned out at the rate of nearly 3,000,000 gross tons a year. But this peak was not reached until 1920, two years after the Armistice.

Speed Is Essential

The speed with which shipbuilding is carried on in time of war, it appears, is vastly more important than the size of the undertaking. According to the Chief of Transportation Service, "at no time before July 31, 1919, was the American tonnage sufficient to meet all needs." This report was confirmed by the Chairman of the Shipping Board. "The war was won," he said, "despite the fact that we could not build ships fast enough to feed 80 or 100 divisions."

It is evident from these statements that the decisive factor in the World War was the speedy impressment of all existing tonnage. The report of the official Reichstag committee investigation of the causes of the German collapse called attention to the haste with which ships were assembled and sent to France during the crucial months of the last big German drive verifies this point.

"The extraordinary increase in American troop transports since May 1918 was a surprise," says this German report. "In the massive reinforcements which the Americans brought at the critical moment lies the significance of America's intervention. Our hope to bring about a decision through our 1918 offensive, before the Americans could come in with great forces, was unfulfilled. The Americans arrived then in such numbers that the ending of the war unfavorably to us was influenced by it."

This view should help to emphasize that the present huge expansion in American shipbuilding is secondary to the speed with which all available ships now afloat can be pressed into service to bridge the oceans between America's factories and democracy's war fronts.

Where can these ships be procured?

Lend-Lease Reservoir

A tabulation of American ocean-going merchant ships as of Jan. 1, 1941, shows the number and types of ships, both Government and privately owned, which form a lend-lease reservoir for Britain.

Type	Number	Tonnage
Passenger	123	959,861
Freighter	749	3,722,877
Tankers	361	2,596,458
Total	1,233	7,279,196

Out of this total of 1,233 ocean-going vessels, some 304 are engaged in overseas services. The remaining 929 are either in coastwise or nearby foreign trades with the exception of 56 Government and 41 privately-owned vessels which are listed as laid up.

These 929 ships total nearly 5,500,000 gross tons. Of these some 361 are tankers. The remaining 568 ships trading within the Western Hemisphere represent a nucleus of close to 3,000,000 gross tons which the United States may divert to British use if the need becomes urgent. In the World War, the coastwise fleet transported 500,000 American soldiers and a vast amount of supplies to France.

Presumably the 300 American merchant ships now operating overseas are transporting vital raw materials to the United States. The 257 freighters operating within the Western Hemisphere and the 311 ships in the coastwise trade might be diverted to essential war war services. Making the best use of this reservoir of ocean-going ships would help to offset British losses and speed aid to Britain until America's output of new ships reaches its maximum production.

Official Survey Urged

The fact that ships diverted from domestic services played a much greater part in winning the World War than the $5,000,000,000 wartime shipbuilding program underscores the necessity for an official survey of the coastwise trade in order to determine how many of these ships can be requisitioned for Atlantic service.

Probably an agency will have to be set up to direct ship placements and operations. In the World War this work was carried out by the Shipping Control Committee acting under the supervision of the Shipping Board Chairman.

In diverting ships from coastwise to overseas services, the Committee was also entrusted with the work of maintaining the flow of domestic freight movements either by routing the traffic to the railroads or by substituting ships not suitable for overseas requirements. The fact that the United States did not have enough tonnage to make up the deficit in coastwise trade necessitated the suspension of the American laws reserving this trade to domestic carriers. Foreign ships suited to the needs of the coastwise services were employed during the emergency.

Heavy Load on Rails

A heavy burden was placed on the railroads by the withdrawal of ships from the coastal trade. Maintaining the steam coal trade between the Chesapeake and New England ports was one of the major problems confronting this wartime shipping control committee.

The recent protest of New England manufacturers that the proposed diversion to the Red Sea of some colliers from the Boston steam coal trade would seriously handicap factories engaged in national defense work shows that this region is as dependent as ever on ships for its vast coal requirements. New England's tidewater steam coal imports last year amounted to 11,747,200 tons and the demand is rising under the pressure of accelerated defense output.

A shipping control board, acting on ship requirements in the order of their priority, can effectively supervise the work of diverting America's present maritime resources to afford the fullest aid to Britin in the quicket possible time.

Draftees Learning to Cook —Better Watch Out, Girls

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., April 26 (AP)—There are sinister implications for the girls back home in the Fifth Corps Area's school for cooks and bakers at Fort Benjamin Harrison.

Soldiers are being taught not only to be culinary experts but also to avoid sloppy housekeeping.

In a brief tour of the school, officers and instructors were heard bawling out pupils for:

1. Failing to wash the tops of catsup bottles after a meal.
2. Using a finger to taste batter (the offender was told always to use a spoon—a clean one).
3. Leaving uncovered butter and empty milk bottles in the refrigerator.
4. Stacking canned goods on shelves with the labels toward the back.
5. Having a tiny speck of dirt under a fingernail.

The kitchens, bakeries, pantries, bunkrooms and mess rooms were neat and clean. But the supervisors were alert for anything short of perfection, no matter how trivial.

The soldier-pupils seem genuinely repentant when a bit of haphazard housekeeping was called to their attention.

So the Army cooks and bakers are apt to be unsympathetic, too, when their wives of the future complain they can't cook up a decent meal because they "haven't anything to do it with."

Before graduating, the pupils learn to dash overnight to a distant point with what equipment and food they can throw on a couple of trucks and feed hundreds of hungry men.

Bakers-to-be get a map one night with an "X" marking the spot of a field bakery which must be in operation the next day. They are told to go there, set up ovens, find fuel and have a certain quantity of bread baked in a limited time. They do it, too.

There is an outdoor bakery at the fort where the pupils have to mix, knead and mold bread dough in a tent. They let it rise under canvas, above pans of water in which hot irons are placed. They have to saw wood for the ovens and it's from green tree trunks, too.

The baking and cooking courses last 60 days each and include classroom work as well as actual baking and cooking. There usually are 90 to 100 pupils.

Men who show special aptitude in the baking school go on to a 30-day course in pastries. Officers' wives at the post have a hand in this. They taste samples of cake, cinnamon rolls and other dainties and give their candid opininon.

If the report is bad, some burly chap who used to be a truck driver wonders if maybe he shouldn't have beaten those eggs a little longer.

Use of Spruce in Airplanes Seen Reviving Great Northwest Industry

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PORTLAND, Ore.—Spruce producers of the Pacific Northwest foresee a return to the "boom" days of 1917-1919 as a possible outgrowth of the tentative assignment of a major in the United States Army Air Corps to the task of determining how Northwest spruce may be used as a substitute for metals in American warplanes.

The survey is to be made by Maj. J. W. Ferguson, Portland, ex-Oregon State forester. He received his commission through a suggestion to the War Department of Lieut. Col. Joseph L. Stromme, commander of the new Portland air base, and, until last Jan. 1, commander of the western industrial planning division of the Air Corps.

Colonel Stromme feels that wood—particularly spruce — will be urgently needed in warplane manufacture in this country should an acute shortage of airplane metals occur.

"The aviation industry has been receiving its raw materials on a rationing basis for a year," Colonel Stromme explained. "Many savings of metal can be effected by the substitution of wood, such as for flooring and flooring supports, instrument panels and elsewhere. Several private plane companies are now making surveys of the wood situation and believe it can be used extensively especially in trainers."

Major Ferguson's assignment will be to make a complete and swift survey of the spruce industry, catalogue its improved production and utilization methods and make recommendations to the War Department so that Government specifications may be brought up to date and give manufacturers an opportunity to make substitutions where possible.

Closer English-U. S. Church Ties Planned

NEW YORK, April 26 (AP)—A plan for a closer relationship between the Church of England and the Episcopal Church in the United States has been launched by the Episcopal National Council at the closing session of its three-day meeting.

The Council approved appointment of a committee to work with a British committee on detailed plans for closer co-operation.

Willkie Asks War Facts

PITTSBURGH, April 25 (AP)—Wendell L. Willkie said today "The only way the American people can realize" the gravity of the British situation "is for the Administration to tell them in detail."

The 1940 Republican presidential nominee asserted at a general press interview that he was in favor of protecting our armament shipments to Great Britain.

"There is no use in our speeding up production over here," he said, "if our supplies for over there are to rest on the bottom of the ocean.

"Supplies there won't do Great Britain or America any good.

"It is time for the Administration to give us the facts, and then lead instead of follow public opinion.

"It is necessary to protect those shipments.

"I am waiting, as I know all the American people are, to be told the degree of destruction of supplies and a plan of protection.

"We should be told the facts, regardless of how distressing they may be."

Asked if he favored the convoying of shipments with United States destroyers, Mr. Willkie said: "I am in favor of that method that our military and naval experts say is the most effective."

Mr. Willkie said he did not want to make "captious criticisms," but that he did want to stir Washington into being frank.

"I agree with Secretary Hull and Secretary Knox that the situation is very, very serious," he added. He said of Col. Charles A. Lindbergh:

"I wholly disagree with what he says, but he has made and is making the most persuasive argument of any of the isolationists. It is effective because he has stuck to his argument and is not dealing in personalities."

Mr. Willkie inferred he might tour the country if he thought it necessary, to answer Colonel Lindbergh and Senator Burton K. Wheeler's speeches.

Of the tax situation, he said: "The tax burden is now going to be largely borne, not by the rich, but by the people of ordinary means."

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Education

A Tuesday and Saturday Page

The Christian Science Monitor,
Boston, Saturday, April 26, 1941

A Town That Changed Its Mind

And Welcomed the Migrant Children to Its School, And Isn't Sorry

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Buttonwillow, Calif.

Fiction may brand some California farmers in the San Joaquin valley as cruel to Dust Bowl refugees, but it can never voice other than praise for the dispensers of public money in relation to the work being done in Kern County schools for the children of crop migrants, under the supervision of Leo B. Hart, County superintendent.

The Buttonwillow Union Grammar School at Buttonwillow, Calif., is one of several which is giving these children not only an opportunity to develop worth-while attitudes but is also enabling them to gain a sense of security, which they have hitherto lacked.

Buttonwillow is the center of one of the most productive farming districts in the valley.

The ranches thereabouts consist of hundreds of acres and yield cotton, sugar beets, alfalfa, wheat, milo corn, barley and flax. These are crops which must be garnered by migrant labor; consequently there are a number of migrant camps nearby.

A Camp Springs Up

Some three years ago such a camp sprang up in a vacant field adjacent to Buttonwillow and there refugee squatters crowded together in flimsy shacks built of any old thing, arranged helterskelter, like so many neglected kennels. Whole families occupied a space no larger than that of an ordinary tent.

True, this camp was built outside the city limits, but the nearest school was the one in town. So, when the circumference of the camp widened appreciably, in order to accommodate additional shacks, the Chamber of Commerce went into session for the purpose of deciding how to send these crop tramps back where they came from.

In attendance at that meeting was B. M. Crawford, principal of the school, a native of the community, having been born and reared on one of the nearby ranches in the day when a boss preceded his gang of several hundred Mexicans and contracted for their labor to harvest crops. The work completed, the boss moved on with his entourage.

Many questions were asked the principal about migrant children in attendance at the school.

He told them that while the children of the migrant families are older in each grade than are the children who live in the town, their ability and achievement does not differ much from that of the native-born group. The parents incline to be individualistic and the majority have been tenant farmers in the Dust Bowl.

He related the incident of the mother who said to the teacher when she enrolled her son, "I hope the children will treat him as if he belongs to the group. You see I taught school before I married."

And there was the story of the girl who lived in a tent with her father and sisters, wishing they could return to Oklahoma where they had lived in a house "with curtains at the windows."

Most of the men at the meeting knew their community needed migrant labor ten months of the year. They also were aware that migrant workers thought the wages paid in California were much higher than in the midwest and that the chances of work were more sure.

A bitter discussion was concluded when a highly respected business man arose in that meeting and said, "Gentlemen, fifteen years ago I came into this valley as a migrant worker."

Turned About Face

Buttonwillow's Chamber of Commerce thereupon turned right about face. It induced the County health department to put pressure on the campers to improve their habitations. Showers were installed. The county built a road into camp so that the school bus could call for the children in all kinds of weather.

The local Parent-Teacher Association collected clothing, which was distributed by the teachers. They purchased material which the older girls fashioned into sleeping garments in the sewing classes.

"It's amazing how clean are these children who come to our school, when you consider the facilities at camp," observed Mr. Crawford the day I had lunch in their new cafeteria, where an average of seventy-five breakfasts and three hundred lunches are served daily.

Teachers Make a Study

The teachers eat with the pupils and stress manners and a clean plate. Any child may have all the food he wants, and it is not unusual for one child to put away three bowlfuls of oatmeal. Some children bring a penny or two a day for their food, but the project is financed by the Parent-Teacher Association, teachers, and interested townspeople.

The teachers of these migrant children visit the camps and learn first hand the experiences of the parents and get acquainted with their living problems. They then try to use the type of instruction which meets the needs and abilities of the pupils. Children who sleep in crowded quarters at home find a bed all their own in the school's cheerful rest room for repose part of each day.

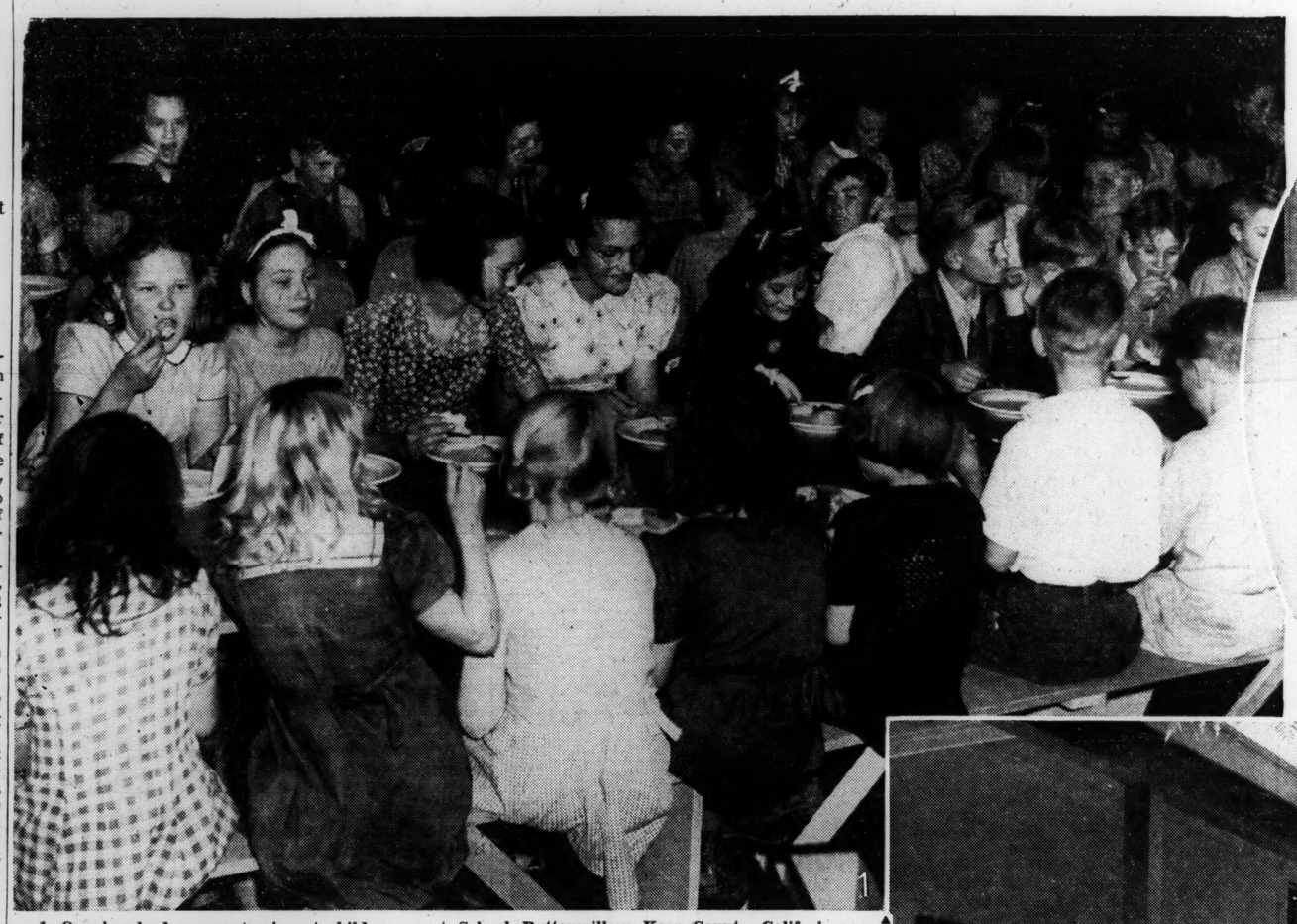
Play, at recess, is not only supervised but planned. There is no "Who's Who" at the Buttonwillow school. The nine year old Principal's son pals with a lad who lives in a camp shack and the two mothers drive out to camp and bring young mothers into the "Baby" conferences held monthly, and to social meetings at the school.

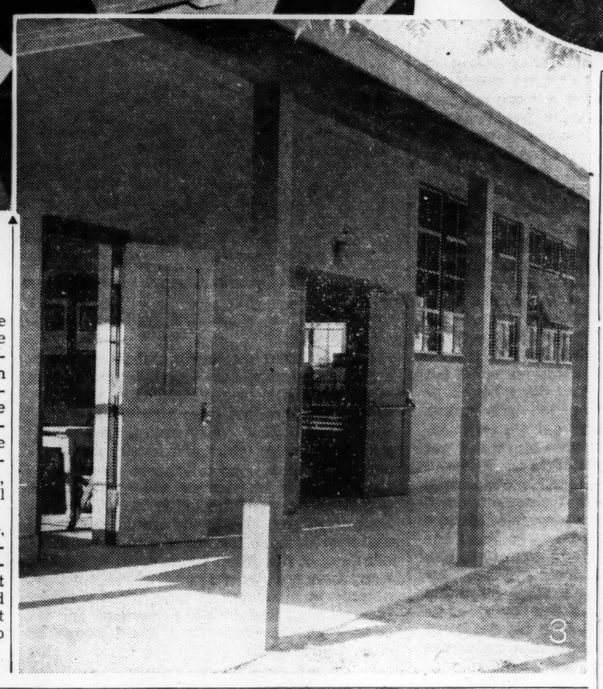
"The conversation regarding migrants has changed in the homes the past two years, and is reflected in the school," said Mr. Crawford.

That the community is in accord with the work which the school is doing is evidenced by the fact that last November a preschool playcenter was opened in Buerkle Camp to assist the agricultural workers in caring for the younger children while their parents work. It is sponsored by the Chamber of Commerce, Buttonwillow Parent-Teacher Association, the Grange, and several local churches.

There are "moochers," of course, but the community of Buttonwillow knows that the children cannot help that, and these migrant children beg their parents to end their crop cycle each year in that region so that they can go again to Buttonwillow school.

May F. McElravy





1. One hundred per cent migrant children are these jolly boys and girls in the lunchroom of the Arvin Federal Migratory Camp School, southeast of Bakersfield, Calif. 2. The Union Grammar School, Buttonwillow, Kern County, Calif., is one of the schools of this region doing fine work with children of migrant crop pickers. This introduces Mr. B. M. Crawford, principal. 3. The cafeteria.

Better Yet

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

They are not mine,
I love them strangely;
They come brushing close to me:
"Is this the way to write it?"
They will ask.

If I say, Yes,
They venture closer,
With face against mine.
I feel them breathe:
"I'll write it better yet!"
They smile at me.

Just that word, Yes!
If I should ask
"Is this the way to teach?"
After an anxious day—
I feel them breathe
Against my cheek:
"Yes, you taught well."

At the word, Yes,
I venture closer
To Him who taught
Sublimely well
With children all about His knee—
I join the magic chorus:
"I can do better yet!"

ROSE M. MUCKLEY

Fast Moving Events Demand Radio in Classroom

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Los Angeles

Fast moving world events are putting new emphasis on radio as a medium of education and information, a conclusion that the Los Angeles Board of Educaton is accepting in expanding its already extensive use of radio in the classroom.

"If you haven't a radio in your classroom move a mountain to get one," William B. Brown, director of the Curriculum Section of the Los Angeles City Schools, urges teachers in the first issue of a greatly enlarged Radio Bulletin, designed to aid teachers in making outstanding radio events of the day a regular feature of classroom work.

"Better educational materials through radio will become available as the demand for better broadcasts increases," declared Vierling Kersey, superintendent of Los Angeles city schools.

Here are a few suggestions outlined by Mr. Brown, director of the Curriculum Section of the City Schools, as an aid to wider use of the radio in classroom work:

1. Every faculty and every classroom should have a radio chairman or co-ordinator—someone on the job to spot and to promote every significant broadcast.
2. Be ready to adjust classes or give them up if necessary, so that important national messages and events may be brought to all pupils.
3. If an important program cannot be used at time of broadcast, then teachers should try to get a transcription of it. There are increasing numbers of fine ones being made available.
4. Radio programs are most valuable when preceded by study and discussion and then followed by further study and discussion.
5. If there isn't a radio in the classroom move a mountain to get one, for there are many ways to do this.

"During the present period of defense preparation, war, and uncertainty, radio is serving our schools in many important ways," Mr. Brown declared. "Its full use during times such as these helps us to see many possibilities for classroom enrichment not perceived in more normal times. The radio is doing much to help pupils keep oriented to rapidly changing national and world developments.

"Not to be used indiscriminately, not to replace thoughtful reading and research, but to be accepted with full appreciation of the times in which we are living, and of what radio can do for our teaching in these times—let us not miss the advantages which are provided by this powerful medium of communication."

Included in the new Radio Bulletin are two helpful features: A carefully compiled "Books About Radio," giving a boiled-down summary of latest publications in this field, and "Listeners' Aids," providing a week-to-week listing of the latest pamphlets being distributed as an aid to the intelligent use of radio in classroom work.

Is Your High School Training Your Youngsters for an Actual World?

New York

A comprehensive survey to determine whether American high schools are preparing their students to enter business and industry is now under way, supervised by The Occupational Adjustment Study of the National Association of Secondary-School Principals.

Fifty thousand recent graduates and drop-outs from 160 secondary schools, representing every section of the United States, are participating in the study. The project has been made possible by a $25,000 grant from the General Education Board, a Rockefeller foundation.

Almost every type of school is represented in the survey, ranging in size from schools of fewer than 100 pupils to one with an average daily attendance of more than 3,500 pupils. High school principals, supervisors, teachers, and graduate students are aiding in the nationwide study. In determining whether the recent graduates are taking their rightful places in industry and business, the schools are analyzing the records of their former students. Those who have been out since 1935 are being studied.

Each of the students will be interviewed; so will their employers. From the series of questions, it is hoped to get a picture of the way the school has fitted the boy or girl for later life. A comparison will be made of the work taken in the classroom and the jobs secured by the student upon leaving school, to see whether the classroom work was as satisfactory as it might have been.

Each school is to conduct its own survey, supervised by The Occupational Adjustment Study staff, headed by Edward Landy. Other members of the staff include John R. Beery and Byron C. Hayes. National headquarters are located at 425 West 123rd Street, New York City.

According to Dr. Landy, each community will be encouraged to explore its own problems, and reach an individual solution to the question of occupational adjustment. It is of utmost importance, he declared, for schools to provide the type of education for their boys and girls that will train them to take their places in the non-academic world. Whether any change is needed in the curriculum, or whether the existing course of studies should be drastically altered, will be determined, in large measure, by the results of this nationwide study.

We Have Co-operative Parties at Our House

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The Family Forum
A Saturday Column

If there is anything children love more than a party, it is getting ready for one. Ever since I made this important discovery, we have had more parties. In fact the simplest occasions now call for celebrating in some way.

The first day of school, for instance, by the addition at dinner of a special centerpiece and candles can be made a gala affair. This past year our six-year-old daughter arranged the flowers—yellow and orange marigolds in a brass bowl, and our boy contributed the candle sticks. An orange cake, one of our favorite desserts, carried out the color scheme. Conversation drifted pleasantly and naturally to the exciting events of the day. The stage was set for the first few weeks of school which, whether they realize it or not, demand from children many fundamental adjustments.

* * *

Report-card days, achievements in Scouts by brother, the learning of new skills by little sister, a promotion for Dad, are acknowledged in some simple fashion. Thus traditions are established, and progress honored. Incidentally a deal of etiquette is absorbed, for children are quick to sense the touch of ceremony which candles and a special dessert lend to an otherwise ordinary meal, and they react accordingly.

Of course major holidays and anniversaries are observed with more formality. But here again we co-operate. We discuss plans, and decide how to use our money to best advantage. I might add that we spend very little, for we do as much as we can ourselves. Invitations and place cards, for instance, can be made very easily at home. Our little girl is adept at making envelopes, and for one so small her nut baskets are surprisingly well put together. Since she learned how to do both in kindergarten, there is a nice tie-in between home and school.

* * *

For our decorations we play upon the conventional themes with original variations. We have experimented endlessly with paper-craft, and found it an art well worth cultivating. Even the most unimaginative and unskilled will be surprised at the ingenuity they will develop as they clip and paste.

When we come to refreshments, we again put our resourcefulness to work. Cooky cutters in odd shapes, gelatine molds, fancy cake tins, coloring liquids, decorettes of all kinds, make festive foods of the most ordinary fare. The baking of a batch of simple cookies, if you do it with your children, will be more than culinary routine. Indeed it may even become an occasion that will change the tenor of your lives. Perhaps your little girl, as she struggles with the fashioning of an Easter bunny, will drop a remark that will furnish the clew to some behavior problem that has been puzzling you. Again your adolescent boy, as he turns the crank of the ice-cream freezer, may confide in you, as you've hoped he would, and you'll be able to help him over one of the many perplexities with which those years between childhood and maturity seem beset.

Let us enlist our children's co-operation next time we plan a party. Let us encourage them to contribute just as much in the way of help as they are able. Modern life with its variety of activities outside of the home offers constant competition to home life, and anything that brings parents and children into the enrichment of a wholesome family atmosphere, is worth trying.

(Mrs.) H. C., Illinois

Spring Storm

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Because the dark wind tugged at the shutters,
because rain silvered the wrists and thumbs
of the orchard trees and raced down the gutters,
we lifted our eyes from our spellers and sums.

We looked at the hickory-fire and we couldn't
be still with the wild dusk rattling the door:
we deserted our books, knowing well that we shouldn't,
and brought out the apples and sat on the floor.

The fire flickered up and made strange dancing shadows;
the wind shook the woodshed and dashed at the pane;
but gaily we sang of the mountainy hollows
where red foxes ran with their fur full of rain.

Oh, the house rocked with song and the fire jigged with
until it was high time that we were in bed:
and all night beneath the loud storm-trampled laughter,
spring apple trees danced a go-round in my head!

FRANCES FROST

Judging a School Broadcast

"How to Judge a School Broadcast," a manual by Seerley Reed and Norman Woelfel of the Ohio State University Evaluation of School Broadcasts project, suggests three criteria for judging a broadcast in the classroom: educational value, clarity and comprehensibility, and interest and appeal to listeners. The manual is free upon request to the Federal Radio Education Committee, U. S. Office of Education, Washington, D. C.

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The Home Forum

Sea Journey

We left the island at midday in full sun. Although it was March, the sea had the intense blue sparkle of early summer and the air was soft enough for June. The sky was porcelain clear and flecked with white gulls. As our boat drew out from the dock, they rose in a cloud above the stern, planing, diving, keeping up that harsh cry that fits so oddly upon creatures of such strong pure grace. They swept abreast of the boat in high circles, swooping in furious flurry whenever scraps were tossed from the galley. These following gulls are peculiarly our own and have their place upon our tourist folders. No one who has once traveled across the gulf can think of that journey bare of the gulls that wing so tirelessly against the sun.

We stayed on deck talking quietly, feeling the salt wind burning into our faces, sharing that strange peace that comes over the mind as the eyes watch the land falling away. There was nothing to add to the moment nor anything that could destroy its peace. There are moments like that in life and, for us, most of them seem to be connected with the sea.

* * *

The boat was turning now, the wind blowing from another side as the bow swung slowly out toward the open sea. Our boats have a habit of rattling and shaking as they make the turn, and from below disquieting sounds are apt to come, as though someone had forgotten to tighten a few vital parts. Our boats are not new; they have plied the gulf for the past thirty years. They go by the names of *Queen Margaret, Queen Isobel,* and *Queen Maud,* and they wear an appropriate mantle of dignified and faded royalty.

As we turned to head out to sea, the midday plane zoomed out of the distance, breaking the churning sea rhythm with its loud glitter of wings. It passed low over our heads, and we watched it disappear in the blue acres. As a rule, we tend to ignore the plane, pretending that it belongs to the army or some wealthy private owner, for it is a humiliating thought to know that that efficient little clockwork moth can do in twenty minutes what it takes us five hours to achieve. But no doubt the day will come when progress catches up with our three ponderous *Queens* and we shall make the trip in twenty minutes ourselves.

But until that day comes they are very much the star turn of the gulf and, as we stop in at the little island ports of call, I cannot imagine any plane causing such satisfaction among the natives. Who can escort a live sheep or wheel a clucking crate of hens onto a seaplane? What plane can disgorge so large a mixed cargo, human and animal, as does the *Isobel* when she ties up at the jetty? What plane can prolong the whole business so that it becomes at once the day's commercial and social highlight? The arrival of any of the trio of *Queens* is such an event, and those who can spare the time troop down to assist the spectacle by their presence.

* * *

Today being so fine, the wharves seemed busier that usual. The smell of sap, mingling with the scent of hemp and tar and creosote that are part of the ship's equipment, blended with salt water and the strong piny fragrance natural to those parts and set the mind racing off into the adventurous patterns of spring. The air tingled; so did we.

Drawn up on the road was the familiar line of jalopies, and, lounging against the freight shed, that handful of indispensable hangers-on, gentlemen of the most complete leisure who daily come down to contemplate less fortunate men at work. For the fifteen minutes that the *Queen* remained, her presence transformed the wharf into a kind of public market; freight was hustled aboard and the gangplank delayed a full minute for the convenience of a breathless passenger. At each port the same thing happened. This was the one hour in the twenty-four when life stepped up to a tempo approaching speed.

* * *

By late afternoon the final call was made, the last crate of livestock wheeled aboard, the last passengers accounted for, the last line tossed over the ship's side. In a swirl of white water, the old *Queen* backed up and swung her nose toward the sea. There must have been a good half hour to make up by this time, but from now on it was straight going. We went in and had dinner and, when we came out again, the long humped shape of the mainland was showing on the port side, while on the other the majestic outline of the mountains thrust against the sky. There was still snow on the heights and the last sunlight had turned their beards to red gold. They have the quality of sentinels, these mountains of ours, protecting us as they do from prairie cold, thrusting their great girth between our province and the hardships of winter. Their deep glaciers lie in long folds of snow.

* * *

Suddenly, like a curtain dropped, the twilight changed. A cool wind brushed our faces and abruptly we entered a pocket of fog. Either we entered it or were overtaken by it, but in what seemed a mere moment of time the mountains were removed, the sea swallowed whole. Peering down over the ship's side, we could not make out so much as the thrashing bow wave.

We felt the *Queen* slowing. She gave a hoarse blast, and, from across the bay, other boats began to answer her. The horns came nearer, and we knew we must be coming into the ferry lanes and the path of the tugs. The air felt chill and flat. All about us, blotting out the solid world, floated pale scarves of mist. We might have gone inside then but the whole thing had happened so suddenly that it fascinated us; we wanted to stay there and watch ourselves come out of it. Once before the same thing had happened at the end of a day of too early spring.

We felt the experienced old *Queen* groping her way along the traffic lanes and not for an instance did it occur to us to doubt her. She kept up the hoarse, exasperated booming, and the invisible chorus boomed back. Sometimes the ships sounded almost on top of us. I suppose we gave them the same feeling. It was an odd sensation, like being imprisoned in a dream. Except for the eerie bellowing, the air was profoundly quiet, and for no reason our own voices dropped to half whispers. The fog deadened every sound save the hoarse barking of the ships' horns. The sense of isolation was complete.

* * *

Then, almost as suddenly as it had come down, the fog lifted. The mist wraiths began to thin, and there ahead of us burned the fiery skyline of the city. Abruptly the horns ceased, and in the sharp silence we realized how curiously hushed our own voices had become. Fog has a secret quality that makes for whispering and murmuring and suspense. While it lasted, we had fallen under its spell. Fifteen minutes before, we had been sewn up in a dense parcel of darkness; here, not five minutes away, we saw the city in all its bright and powerful arrogance. Never before had those familiar lights looked so welcoming nor the roar of the traffic sounded so good.

In stately triumph, the *Queen* nosed her way alongside and tied up. The splash of cables and the thumping of the gangplank announced that we had officially arrived and were now free to disembark and go about our business. Before the last passengers had stepped ashore, the stewards had begun to make the rounds, straightening the disorders of the journey, leaving clean linen in the cabins.

"Does she go on anywhere tonight?" I asked.

"Yes, madam. We have to get her down to the immigration and cleared for the trip south."

* * *

The *Queen* and her sisters are busy ships. They cross the line and back again, all in the same day's business. Beautiful they may not be judged by the *Queens Elizabeth* and *Mary,* but they have a firm and sturdy spirit that we feel somehow could not be built into a younger ship. To us, they are seaworthy in the truest sense of the word. We respect them for their unfailing service, their ripe experience of the sea; but, most of all, we remember them with affection because so many times they have carried us safely across the gulf in fair weather and foul.

There is a quality, we felt as we stepped ashore with the sun still stinging in our cheeks, about a day on the old *Queen* that you do not get and never will get from twenty minutes in a fast mechanical moth.

IRENE BAIRD

Moment

There was no sound
yet our heads lifted.

There was no sound
I swear,
no step or call,
nothing at all
impinging upon the air,
not even leaf's fall
from tree
to ground;
and yet, suddenly,
with a start
our heads lifted,
speech faded out.

I do not know why.
But wildest shout
pitched clean from sky
couldn't more violently
have stopped the heart.

There was no sound
I swear—
anywhere.

DORIS PEEL

By Courtesy of the British Painting Since Whistler Exhibition, London, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"SEATED WOMAN": *A Drawing by Augustus John*

Curious as it may seem, John's drawings, as a general rule, may be attributed to him with no less certainty than his paintings, despite the fact that from a stylistic point of view they differ considerably. The lightness of touch by which the former are characterized presents an unexpected contrast to the altogether heavier method in which the pigments are applied. That is to say, the delicate treatment of the one would hardly be anticipated from the vigor and breadth of handling of the other. Apart from this, however, there are obvious points of resemblance, notably in his choice of type, when a model is employed, and in his preference for attitudes which, while they could never be described as static, are always posed so that they do not present the transitory positions of a moving figure, but rather the attainment of states of rest realized under given conditions of time and place. For this reason, John's drawings have a quality of repose that renders them peculiarly attractive, a quality which in this case is heightened by the lowered eyelids.

There is another respect, also, in which this drawing might be regarded as typical, and that is in the emphasis which is given to the skirt and lower part of the figure. This method, which in no way destroys the general balance, by a curious process of reversal serves to direct attention to the pale quietness of the head and thereby to unite it the more closely to what might be described as the center of control upon which the life of the drawing depends.

But while all these details may be considered independently, they are yet implicit in the draftsmanship itself, which is as masterly as the execution is rapid. The handling of the right arm and the crisp treatment of the frill and of the folds of the skirt are particularly brilliant, since the living quality of the line is only equaled by the economy of its use.

E. H. R.

Le Soutien toujours présent

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette même page

A chaque instant, les humains se trouvent en face de situations exigeant l'exercice de la qualité mentale qu'on appelle le jugement. Au cours de l'histoire, il y a toujours eu des personnes exprimant certaines qualités qui marchent de pair avec un jugement sain — la miséricorde, la justice, les égards, la compassion, la bienveillance, la générosité par exemple. Ces excellentes qualités, fidèlement mises en pratique, ont conduit à de sages décisions qui enrichirent l'existence humaine.

Bien des siècles avant notre époque, le Christ Jésus, le Chrétien par excellence, manifesta dans toutes les circonstances le jugement infaillible par lequel il démontrait la valeur pratique de ses instructions concernant le pouvoir et la présence de l'Amour divin, agissant par la loi spirituelle de l'harmonie.

Comme le font ressortir les enseignements de la Science Chrétienne, la loi spirituelle implique la justice divine. Parce qu'il comprenait ce fait éternel, Jésus pouvait prouver la présence constante des ressources; et dans un lieu désert, il nourrit les foules qui l'avaient rejoint. La Bible rapporte que le Maître guérit leurs malades et que vers le soir les disciples, mentionnant l'heure avancée, proposèrent de renvoyer la foule afin qu'elle allât dans les villages pour acheter des vivres. Mais Jésus répondit (Matthieu 14:16): "Il n'est pas nécessaire qu'ils y aillent; donnez-leur vous-mêmes à manger."

Les enseignements de Jésus révélaient le bien toujours présent; il faut croire néanmoins que les disciples n'avaient pu en saisir toute la portée, car en réponse à la remarque du Maître au sujet des vivres, ils déclarèrent (14:17): "Nous n'avons là que cinq pains et deux poissons." Sans s'inquiéter des indices matériels dénotant la pénurie, Jésus donna "l'ordre à la multitude de s'asseoir sur l'herbe," puis il utilisa ce dont il disposait. Les Écritures relatent que plus de cinq mille personnes furent ainsi rassasiées, et qu'on emporta douze paniers pleins des morceaux qui restaient.

Dans ce cas, Jésus avait démontré la compassion bienveillante qui, lorsqu'il faut agir avec décision, s'allie à l'expression du jugement sain. L'on peut s'imaginer les sentiments complexes de la foule qui vit cette démonstration d'une loi toujours présente — la loi des ressources subvenant aux besoins actuels. Et lorsqu'ils retournèrent chacun dans son village, quelles devaient être leur joie, leur gratitude, concernant la démonstration de puissance spirituelle dont ils avaient été témoins!

Des siècles s'écoulèrent, et l'on put croire que les enseignements de Jésus, leur essence spirituelle et leur valeur pratique, avaient disparu sous un amas d'interprétations erronées concernant les paroles et les œuvres du Maître. Mais à notre époque, Mary Baker Eddy découvrit la loi spirituelle de la santé. Grâce à la révélation, à la raison, et au jugement dont la source est divine, la vraie tendance du christianisme fut de nouveau mise en lumière. Soumettant sa découverte à l'épreuve la plus concluante, Mrs. Eddy en prouva la valeur par la guérison de toutes sortes de maladies.

Mue par son amour du genre humain, Mrs. Eddy exposa cette découverte dans le livre de texte, *Science et Santé avec la Clef des Écritures (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures),* afin que le monde entier en bénéficie. Soutenue par des preuves incontestables, elle parvint à la conclusion suivante: l'univers, y compris l'homme, est spirituel, tandis que les pauvres concepts humains de la création ont pour base le faux sens matériel. Proclamant ce qu'elle savait être le fait spirituel, elle affronta courageusement l'opposition d'un monde incrédule. Dans "l'exposé scientifique de l'être," elle déclare (*Science et Santé,* p. 468): "Il n'y a ni vie, ni vérité, ni intelligence, ni substance dans la matière. Tout est Entendement infini et sa manifestation infinie, car Dieu est Tout-en-tout. L'Esprit est la Vérité immortelle; la matière est l'erreur mortelle. L'Esprit est le réel et l'éternel; la matière est l'irréel et le temporel. L'Esprit est Dieu, et l'homme est Son image et Sa ressemblance. Donc, l'homme n'est pas matériel; il est spirituel."

Mrs. Eddy fonda ses enseignements sur la Bible, qui était pour elle la seule autorité. Ses écrits rendent lumineuses les déclarations bibliques, comme le montre le passage suivant (*ibid.,* p. 468): "La substance est ce qui est éternel et incapable de discordance et de décomposition. La Vérité, la Vie et l'Amour sont substance, dans le sens où les Écritures emploient ce mot dans l'épître aux Hébreux: 'La substance des choses qu'on espère, l'évidence de celles qu'on ne voit pas.'" Donc la vraie substance est indestructible, ce qui exclut la réalité des indices annonçant le manque ou les limitations. A la fin du paragraphe, nous trouvons encore une phrase qui vient à l'appui du même fait: "L'univers spirituel, y compris l'homme individuel, est une idée composée, reflétant la substance divine de l'Esprit."

Protégé par la foi en Dieu, le Scientiste Chrétien est à l'abri de la pauvreté. Calme au milieu des pertes matérielles, il garde sa confiance et sa sérénité; il sait que les ressources sont toujours présentes, qu'en réalité l'homme ne peut être séparé de son soutien, car il reflète la divine substance de l'Entendement.

Le grand Modèle par qui fut illustrée la morale chrétienne fit face à toutes les situations — au désert, sur les eaux du lac, dans les villes, dans les lieux inhabités; aujourd'hui de même les hommes peuvent diriger leurs regards en haut, non pas vers les menaces de danger et d'incertitude, mais vers les hauteurs de la connaissance spirituelle révélée par les enseignements de la Science Chrétienne. Avec le Psalmiste, nous pouvons nous réjouir et nous écrier (Psaume 16:6): "Ma part m'est échue dans des lieux agréables; oui, j'ai un bel héritage!"

Pour tous renseignements sur les publications Scientistes Chrétiennes en français, écrire à La Société d'Édition de la Science Chrétienne. (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.)

Ever Present Sustenance

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

In the course of human experience one is continually confronted with situations requiring the exercise of that mental quality known as good judgment. And throughout the history of mankind there have been individuals who have expressed certain qualities associated with good judgment, such as mercy, justice, consideration, compassion, kindness, and generosity. These sustaining qualities, faithfully utilized, have led to the making of wise decisions which have enriched human experience

Centuries ago, Christ Jesus, the master Christian, manifested on all occasions the good judgment through which he demonstrated the practicality of his teachings concerning the power and presence of divine Love, operating through the spiritual law of harmony.

That spiritual law includes divine justice is emphasized in the teachings of Christian Science. And his understanding of this eternal fact enabled Jesus to prove the ever-presence of supply when, in a desert place, he fed the multitude which had followed him. It is recorded that he healed the sick among them, and that when evening came his disciples, reminding him of the lateness of the hour, stressed the need of sending the multitude away to the villages that they might procure food. Jesus, however, replied (Matthew 14:16), "They need not depart; give ye them to eat."

Apparently unable to grasp the full significance of Jesus' teachings, revealing ever-present good, the disciples, in reply to their Master's query concerning the food at hand, declared (14:17), "We have here but five loaves, and two fishes." Undisturbed by the material evidence of lack, Jesus "commanded the multitude to sit down on the grass," and he made use of what was available. It is further recorded that the multitude, numbering more than five thousand, partook of the food thus provided, and that, afterwards, there were left over twelve baskets full of fragments.

On this occasion, Jesus demonstrated that compassionate consideration which is interwoven with the expression of good judgment when decisive action needs to be taken. One can imagine the mingled feelings of the multitude as they witnessed this demonstration of the ever-present law of supply meeting the human need. And as they made their way back to the villages whence they had come, what joy and gratitude must have filled the thoughts of those who contemplated the demonstration of spiritual power which they had witnessed!

Centuries passed. And the spiritual essence of Jesus' teachings and their practical import appeared to be lost in a maze of misinterpretation of his words and works. Then in our own time, Mary Baker Eddy discovered the spiritual law of health. Through revelation, reason, and that judgment which is divinely actuated, the true purpose of Christianity was again brought to light. Mrs. Eddy proved the value of her discovery, putting it fully to the test in the healing of all manner of disease.

Love for mankind impelled Mrs. Eddy to share her discovery with the world in her textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures." Supported by incontestable proofs, she arrived at the conclusion that the universe, including man, is spiritual, and that the imperfect human concepts of creation are based upon false material sense. Courageously she faced an unbelieving world with what she knew to be the spiritual fact. In "the scientific statement of being" she declares (Science and Health, p. 468): "There is no life, truth, intelligence, nor substance in matter. All is infinite Mind and its infinite manifestation, for God is All-in-all. Spirit is immortal Truth; matter is mortal error. Spirit is the real and eternal; matter is the unreal and temporal. Spirit is God, and man is His image and likeness. Therefore man is not material; he is spiritual."

Mrs. Eddy accepted the Bible as the only authority for her teachings. Biblical statements are clarified through her writings, as is illustrated by the following declaration (*ibid.,* p. 468): "Substance is that which is eternal and incapable of discord and decay. Truth, Life, and Love are substance, as the Scriptures use this word in Hebrews: 'The substance of things hoped for, the evidence of things not seen.'" It follows, therefore, that true substance is indestructible, and that this knowledge denies reality to any seeming evidence of lack or limitation. This fact is further supported by her statement in the same paragraph, "The spiritual universe, including individual man, is a compound idea, reflecting the divine substance of Spirit."

Through faith in God, the student of Christian Science is shielded from the threat of impoverishment. Calm amid material losses, he stands serene and confident in the knowledge of ever-present sustenance, for in reality man is inseparable from sustenance, since he reflects the divine substance of Mind.

As when the great Exemplar of Christian ethics met each demand on every occasion in the wilderness, on the sea, in the cities, and in the desert places, so today men may look up and away from the threats of danger and uncertainty to the heights of spiritual knowledge revealed through the teachings of Christian Science. With the Psalmist we may joyously declare (Psalms 16:6), "The lines are fallen unto me in pleasant places; yea, I have a goodly heritage."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into French]

"Whan That Aprille—"

Spring in MacDougal Street—while the rest of New York said, "It's warm today," and went about its business—children sprouting like crocuses from the pavements . . . street cries shrilling an octave higher, the sidewalks spilling strollers into the sunny street, the old lilacs in the Charlton Street back-yards putting out a bud or two. . . .

Spring in England is too gentle and delaying. The same snowdrop hangs for days in a gentle mist that is neither warm nor cold, and the hedgerows, once they are successfully green, give no more thought to summer but settle into a pale adolescence in which the rush and promise of change is lost.

Spring in New England is too harsh. It hides beneath dead leaves, breaks in dusty gales or untimely freezes, looks always toward the north, and its wind has an edge up to the brink of summer heat. It takes the hardiness of a Thoreau to find it, because when Spring emerges from its woolens and the apple bloom, it is no longer really Spring, which must be sought with nipped ears and numbed hands in the skunk cabbage swamp or in the pale dappled sunlight of the hepatica slope . . .

Spring in California is a fireworks show—down-dropping rockets of rain followed by a burst of green fire spangled with yellow stars. Spring in the Carolinas is a sun festival. Few wild-flowers there on the baking pine needles . . . but in the trees above there are wreaths of yellow jasmine and sprays of red bud. . . .

Spring is late too in the Southern Appalachians. . . . Those splendid forests, alas now too widely shorn, respond to the Southern sun with a virginal fire of palest lemon azalea running tiptoe through the woods, and warming to orange, that goes out just as the pink laurel and the rose bay kindle among leaves shining like polished Cordovan leather.

But the best Spring of all (so many say) is in the mild interlatitudes of the Brandywine valley. There that lovely stream flows south to meet it between meadows turning blue with Quaker ladies, rippling under red-feathered maples, past promontories nodding with bluebells and jacks-in-pulpit, and into woods where white violets are common and the yellow dog-tooth crowds the borders of trickling contributory streams. Spring there is neither lusty nor indolent, neither Puritan nor mountaineer, creole nor bouncing Bet, but reminiscent of that Spring which in Greek poetry first became timeless, and so an immortal.—From "Seven Years' Harvest," by Henry Seidel Canby. (New York: Farrar & Rinehart.)

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New England and Boston News | Second Section | THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR | Page Nine | Closing Stocks Pages 14-16 Bonds — Curb

BOSTON, SATURDAY, APRIL 26, 1941

Drop Forecast In WPA Roster To Record Low

Director says defense works calls thousands of former unemployed into gainful jobs.

Work Projects Administration rolls in the United States will be reduced this year to the lowest point in New Deal history, Howard O. Hunter, National WPA Director, said today in Boston.

He forecast that WPA rolls in New England for the coming year would be even lower than the national average and said the defense program is drawing thousands of men from the WPA and will continue this downward trend for many months.

Mr. Hunter, who came to Boston from a conference with New England WPA administrators in Manchester, N. H., was not entirely an optimist, however. He asserted that despite the huge defense production, unemployment will remain "acute" and for "a long time to come."

Sees 1,300,000 Roster

Speaking in specific terms, Mr. Hunter told a Boston press conference that he expected to see the national WPA roster reduced to 1,300,000 by June. When the WPA was established several years ago it absorbed about 30 per cent of the Nation's unemployed, the Director said, whereas this year on the reduced basis it will take care of about 20 per cent of the unemployed.

These percentages, Mr. Hunter stressed, related to those qualified to work for the WPA.

In addition to reductions in the WPA this year, Mr. Hunter saw a revolution in its work-program. He referred to the new vocational schools at which WPA workers are being trained in skilled trades for the defense program.

Trained Craftsmen

These schools, financed by the WPA, are turning out about 55,000 craftsmen every 10 weeks.

WPA workers being sent to the vocational schools are composed of the younger men, Mr. Hunter said, who have never had an opportunity to learn a trade in private industry. The schools, he explained, are training the workers not for ordinary skilled work, but for employment in difficult and technical types of work required by the defense needs.

Maine Airplane Service Speeded

Speeding up of its Maine service by means of alternate stops at various Pine Tree State cities and provision of better connections with air lines to the west and south were announced effective next Monday by Paul F. Collins, President of Northeast Airlines.

The spring schedules of the company are intended, according to Mr. Collins, "to better serve the majority of the public and expedite schedules between major terminals and to give connections at these eerminals while adequately serving the intermediate communities which furnish a lesser patronage to the airline."

Four round trips will be run between Boston and Portland on weekdays and three round trips will be flown every day between Boston and Bangor under the new schedules. Two of these flights will be extended to Moncton, N. B., and one round trip will be flown every day between Bangor and Aroostook County points.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

RAIN FAIR WARMER COLDER
TONIGHT
TOMORROW
COLDER FAIR WARMER RAIN

Boston and Vicinity: Diminishing cloudiness this afternoon, becoming fair tonight; Sunday fair and somewhat warmer than today. Gentle to moderate northerly winds tonight becoming easterly Sunday. Lowest temperature tonight 40 degrees.

Massachusetts—Fair today and tomorrow. Warmer tomorrow afternoon.

Maine—Mostly cloudy in the north portion and fair in the south portion today. Fair tomorrow and warmer in the afternoon.

Remaining New England States—Fair today and tomorrow and warmer tomorrow afternoon.

Eastport to Block Island—Gentle to moderate southeast winds with broken clouds today.

Block Island to Cape Hatteras—Fresh east or northeast winds strong at times over the south portion this morning and overcast weather with broken clouds today.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	43	52	New York	43	60
Chicago	44	58	Norfolk	49	56
Denver	40	66	Philadelphia	46	62
Kansas City	49	70	St. Louis	45	64
Los Angeles	60	69	San Francisco	53	58
Miami	74	88	Washington	49	65
Minneapolis	49	69			

A—7:30 a. m., E. S. T., April 26.
B—Maximum for previous 24 hours.

High Tides at Boston

Saturday, 11:24 p. m.; height, 9.8 feet.
Sunday, 11:50 a. m.; height, 9.1 feet.
Monday, 0.01 a. m.; height 9.8 feet.
Light all vehicles by 7:08 p. m., Saturday.
Light all vehicles by 7:09 p. m., Sunday.

Simmons College Holds Open House for Its Friends

By a Staff Photographer

Scenes From Simmons College Open House

(1) Two students act as guides in the foreign-language exhibit. They are Laurette Lecours, Winthrop (left), in French costume, and Thelma Falk of Leominster, in Spanish costume. (2) Jessie Parsons, student from Winthrop, gives a cooking demonstration. (3) Four students from the Department of Physical Education present a dance. They are, left to right, Betsy Geddes of Melrose; Dorothy Christie, Andover; Joan Williams, Dedham, and Virginia Creamer, Brockton. (4) Students of spoken English do a voice recording. Left to right, they are Janet Winters of Westwood; Alice Murphy, Dorchester, and Patricia Keegan, Waban. (5) An "institution" at Simmons is the student personal note board—a central point where students can leave notes for each other. Here Margaret Gately of Jamaica Plain, Priscilla Johnsen of Lynn, and Hilda Lane of Needham look for theirs. (6) Margery Hanson of Melrose demonstrates a draping process in dressmaking. (7) Dorothy Collins of Medford, student in the Business School, puts her stenographic training into practice.

Governors Hear Plan For Postwar Housing

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., April 26—Delegates from 27 New England cities attending the New England Institute on Public Housing made an inspection tour today of defense and slum clearance housing projects in this city, Pawtucket, Newport and Fall River.

The tour wound up a two-day regional meeting sponsored by the National Public Housing Conference and 25 co-operating agencies.

Highlight of the session came at a dinner meeting last night. Leon H. Keyserling, Deputy Administrator of the United States Housing Authority, recommended an enormous Nation-wide housing program to take up the slack of business in the "post emergency period."

Mr. Keyserling warned that once the emergency is ended "a sudden convergence of forces for depression will occur."

"In one year," he said "we can expect a sudden drop of billions of dollars in national income and a 7,000,000 decline in employment—unless we do something about it."

Larger Program Later

He recommended that existing Housing Authorities in states and communities continue their programs for the present and at the same time look ahead and anticipate a larger program to follow later on.

Other speakers at the all-day session yesterday discussed the role of the Church and of Labor in supporting better housing and described specific housing projects already under way or contemplated in various cities.

Gov. J. Howard McGrath of Rhode Island spoke on slums and pledged that his administration would continue the work started by his predecessors to improve housing in this State, particularly for the low-income families.

The Governor qualified his remarks, however, by pointing out slum clearance in the cities might not be the whole answer to the problem.

Trend to the Suburbs

"We are not sure what the answer will be," he said. "Already in this State we have noticed a marked trend toward decentralization, a movement of homeowners away from the cities and into the suburbs. Such a trend, if continued, might compel us to revise our study of the slum problem in the cities and consider the problem of housing from a different approach."

Governor McGrath cited a proposal pending in this State which would provide a tax exemption of $3,000 on every home occupied by the owner. This, he said, should stimulate home ownership and induce more families to move from the cities into the suburbs where living conditions are more healthful. At the same time, he pointed out, it would serve as a check on the absentee owner of slum dwellings because the tax exemption would not apply.

Citing the defense housing projects now under way in this State—two at Quonset Point, one at Newport, and one at Middletown—Governor McGrath said he was concerned by the housing problem caused suddenly in these areas now feeling the full effect of the defense boom. Legislation has been passed by the General Assembly, however, which permits the Governor to appoint a State Defense Council. This Council, the Governor explained, will have authority to deal with housing as well as with other matters related to defense.

Rent Limits Proposed

The problem of skyrocketing rents already has become acute in Hartford and several other communities, Alfred M. Bingham, State Senator in Connecticut, told the Institute last night.

"In my opinion," he said, "legislation setting up some kind of local rent authorities seems necessary if we are not to end up with Federal action of a blanket nature."

Senator Bingham said his State needed new machinery first "to empower our local authorities to use defense funds for defense housing without having to follow all the requirements of slum clearance projects," and, second, "to set up a State Housing Authority to act in the smaller towns which cannot afford a municipal authority of their own."

On the second point he expressed hope that the Connecticut Legislature soon would act favorably.

Frederick Dakin, chairman of the Massachusetts State Board of Housing, explained some of the slum conditions his Board has discovered and expressed the opinion that "75 per cent of the American people probably do not know what a slum really is."

The National Public Housing Conference will sponsor its next regional meeting in Detroit, May 23 and 24.

Massachusetts Safety Board Plans Air-Raid Defense

Massachusetts cities and towns should prepare for complete defense against air raids even though there is no immediate danger, the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety warned today as it issued an "air raid warden's manual," said to be the first in the United States.

The committee urged immediate organization of air raid warden services and intensive training of personnel.

In a statement, Gov. Leverett Saltonstall's voluntary committee asserted that "the destruction and suffering caused by insufficient preparation and lack of foresight in other parts of the world during the past two years is a lesson not to be overlooked."

An "air raid warden's manual" was issued by the committee, which described it as the "first such to be issued in the United States." The Committee said 50,000 would be printed for distribution in the Commonwealth and that the manual would be used at its air raid precautions school, opening in Boston May 19.

Other military and defense activities today in New England included:

Draftee on Strike—If you are deferred from the draft because you're a defense industry worker, and then you go on strike, should you be drafted? A draft board in Hartford, Conn., says you would be eligible and that you would have no reason to obtain further deferment. That is the case of Donald Olson. He was deferred by the board as a defense worker, joined a strike at his plant, was then called up. Olson's union is protesting, declares that draft boards must not use the draft deferment as a "threat" to strikers.

Air Raid Observers—Civilians wishing to enroll in the corps of 500,000 to 600,000 volunteers sought as observers for the Air Warning Service should apply at the nearest branch of their community's State Defense Council, Maj. Gen. James A. Woodruff, commander of the First Army Corps, announces.

Contented—A soldiers lot must be a happy one. Some 21,000 men at Fort Devens were given a chance to place grievances before a visiting official yesterday. Not a single soldier complained.

Boston Traffic Artery Hearing Heads Beacon Hill Week

The long-awaited legislative hearing on Mayor Maurice J. Tobin's proposed $19,400,000 Central Artery program to help solve Boston's traffic problems is the feature of the hearings scheduled on Beacon Hill next week.

On Monday, the Legislative Committee on Cities will conduct the public discussion, which will climax an intensive State-wide campaign to line up support for the program.

For several weeks Mayor Tobin has conducted an unprecedented personal drive from one end of the State to the other to overcome the traditional up-country reluctance to support legislation aiding Boston at the expense of the entire State.

The $19,400,000 program is to be financed through a 20-year bond issue to be retired through annual appropriations from the State highway fund.

So persuasively has Mayor Tobin presented his case outside of Boston that key newspapers throughout the State have announced editorial support of the program, leading to belief that the plan has an excellent chance for legislative approval.

For some time the hearing has been delayed, it is reported, to give the Mayor ample time to develop strong backing for the program.

The arterial highway and Gov. Leverett Saltonstall's proposal that the State take over this year the East Boston airport are probably the two most important legislative measures affecting Boston during this term.

The most important hearings next week include the following:

Monday

Cities (Room 427, 10:30 a. m.): Mayor Tobin's $19,400,000 Central Artery proposal to help solve Boston's traffic problems.

Election Laws (Room 448, 10:30 a. m.): Proposals to repeal the law providing for State-wide reverification of voting lists; to liberalize absentee voting provisions.

Insurance (Room 407, 10:30 a. m.): Legislation to establish a special commission to revise and recodify Massachusetts insurance laws.

Tuesday

Labor and Industries (Room 207, 10:30 a. m.): Bills to provide vocational schooling to equip unemployed persons to take available positions.

Thursday

Labor and Industries (Room 407, 10:30 a. m.): Legislation to abolish the merit rating system for employers under the Unemployment Compensation law.

Gibbs Appeals To Bostonians For Quick Aid

Drawing a picture of Boston under invasion, Anthony Gibbs, British correspondent and son of the author Sir Philip Gibbs, appealed to Bostonians today to give aid and relief to Britain, to "those who got it first."

Speaking before the Massachusetts School and College Division of the British War Relief Society, Mr. Gibbs said:

"We're glad of friends across the Atlantic who are backing us to win. That's what really keeps us going. Won't you do what you can to help those other ones who got it first and are still taking it?"

Mrs. Morton P. Prince of Boston told the students that knowledge of the plight of English children must be followed by action and urged that of the three ways for pupils to raise money for Britain, earning it was better than asking parents or even than saving it.

Mrs. John Wells Farley of Needham, chairman of the Massachusetts Division, outlined some of the definite objects for which the Division is raising funds, such as the Children's Sanctuary outside of London, the Royal Merchant Navy School to which children of drowned seamen are admitted, and equipment for air raid shelters and shipwreck rescue patrol boats.

A new branch of the British Workshop Division of the British War Relief Society has just been opened at 1696 Beacon Street, Brookline, as a result of the great local interest in sending supplies to the women and children victims of the recent blitz attacks. The new headquarters will have facilities for knitting and for making children's clothes, and is equipped with a knitting machine.

Rainbow Honor For Taunton Girl

Miss Lorraine Richardson of Taunton, Mass., today was elected Grand Worthy Adviser of the Order of Rainbow Girls, Massachusetts Grand Chapter Order of Eastern Star.

Nearly 700 girls from all parts of Massachusetts attended the memorial service and installation of officers for the coming year at Brown Hall.

Navy Work in Salem

WASHINGTON, April 26 (AP)—The Navy has awarded a $209,000 contract to the Atwood & Merrill Company, Salem, Mass., for expansion of ship-building facilities, including structures, tools, and equipment.

Simmons Trains for Work Ahead

Simmons College, "at home" today on the Fenway for inspection of its facilities by public, friends, and parents of students, was host to several thousand visitors at its fourth biennial Open House.

Keyed to the national and world crises, the all-day program was built on a theme of "Education to meet the times." Exhibits, demonstrations, movies, and informal talks portrayed the role of the professional trained woman in the embattled world of the present.

On all floors of the main college building there were exhibits depicting activities of the institution's academic divisions and its 10 professional schools, which include the School of Social Work and the Prince School of Store Service Education, both graduate units.

Purpose of these exhibits was to present the Simmons plan of higher education, now in its thirty-ninth year, which aims at combining sound cultural background with professional training in many fields.

Film Version of Play

Highlights of the day include presentation for the first time in Boston of a filmed version of Maxwell Anderson's latest play "Journey to Jerusalem," at 3 p. m. The film is a picture and sound recording of the complete Broadway production. It is being presented by the School of English.

During the afternoon refreshments were served to visitors in the residence halls. Tonight, the Simmons College Glee Club is to sing with the men of Clark University in a joint concert at the New England Town Hall, in the Civic Repertory Theater Building on Huntington Avenue.

Members of the student body served as ushers and guides and took part in many exhibits and demonstrations. An estimated 4,000 visitors was anticipated by College authorities, as compared with 2,500 last year.

The Library Science School had an exhibit in the College Yard a Bookmobile, or library on wheels. Other exhibits showed the preparation in the school for library work in business and industry, defense, aid to the blind, and others. There was also on display a model of the Old Corner Bookstore, together with pictures and maps of old Boston.

Panel Discussions

Presenting the story of their school work verbally, students of the Prince School of Store Service Education gave a panel discussion. "Why take professional training for store work?"

A special exhibit from the countries of Latin America was among those which attracted special attention, Sponsored jointly by the American National Committee of Engraving, the Boston Public Library, and Simmons College, the display included 50 prints from Uruguay, early books from many Latin-American lands, folk art from Bolivia and Peru, and charts and pictures portraying economic and social progress on the southern continent. The Simmons Departments of Modern Languages, Social Studies, Art, and Library Science participated in this exhibit.

Students in a new spoken English course played recordings illustrating their work in voice culture and its importance in a professional girl's training. Students in publishing and journalism courses exhibited work done in book-making and newspaper projects.

Home Economics

The Chemistry division's displays told the story of plastics, "ersatz" fibers and alloys. The Physics Department presented photographic displays, a lecture setup on lenses and optical instruments, and laboratory experiments.

Especially busy were Home Economics students, who not only served refreshments during the afternoon, but presented exhibits showing how to prepare refreshments for guests, demonstrations of pattern making, draping, and construction of garments, and data on institutional management.

The patter of typewriters and business machines was heard in the room given over to demonstrations by students of the Business and Secretarial School. Stenograph machines, the all-electric typewriter with carbon ribbon, and children's typewriters with animal and musical keyboards were among devices demonstrated by these students. There was also an exhibit on economic geography with emphasis on Pacific problems.

Girls taking physical education courses gave demonstrations of dancing, fencing, tennis, archery and golf-cage practice. Students of the Nursing School explained many aspects and procedures of that profession.

Posters and Movies

Posters and motion pictures told of the work of students in Philosophy and Education.

Commenting on the observance and its application to the times, Bancroft Beatley, President of the College, declared: "The critical days in which we are living offer a severe test for American institutions. Though the values of education are in a sense timeless, we must be able to relate them to the needs of the period in which we live.

"Educated women always have played an important part in times of crisis. That they are capable of playing an even larger part today and tomorrow can hardly be doubted.

"Simmons College conceives its tasks as releasing the talents of young women—talents which will find expression in serving the cultural and professional life of the Nation under stress. The demonstrations and exhibits are designed to show some ways in which the College approaches this task."

Simmons College has nearly 1,500 students.

Events Around Greater Boston

Tonight

Knights Templar Charity Ball, sponsored by the Eastern Massachusetts Presiding Councils Club. Features will be the reception of the Grand Commander, John E. Rines, and suite; a grand commandery inspection and review; and the Haverhill Commandery Military Band. There also will be an orchestra and dancing. In the First Corps of Cadets Armory, Arlington Street and Columbus Avenue, Boston, at 8 p. m.

Second evening of the Sixth Annual Gridiron Show of the Ford Hall Youth Forum. Prominent issues, people, and organizations of today as seen by the pen of the humorist and satirist. In Ainsley Hall, the Young Men's Christian Union, 48 Boylston Street, next to the Hotel Touraine, at 8:30 p. m.

Sunday

At the Gardner Museum, concert by Mae Taylor, soprano, Mariam Burroughs, violinist, and Reginald Boardman, accompanist. In Fenway Court, Boston, at 2 p. m.

Patriotic meeting and Class Installation of the Suffolk County Council, American Legion, presented by the Council Membership Committee. Speakers will be the Rev. Michael J. Ahern, S. J., who will speak on "Americanism," and Commandant Lawrence J. Quigley, who will speak on "What It Means to Be a Legionnaire. Among the features of the program will be a pageant, "Parade of Nations," arranged by the WPA Community Recreation Project; the Suffolk County American Legion Auxiliary Glee Club, directed by John J. Madden; the Boston Police Post Legion Band; and a motion picture "Americans All" presented by the Macaulay Theatrical Post. In the Williams Municipal Building, Brookline Avenue, Boston, at 2:30 p. m.

Final day of the Fourteenth Annual Exhibition of the Boston Society of Independent Artists. At 351 Newbury Street, Boston, open from 3 to 6 p. m.

Annual concert of the Burroughs Newsboys Foundation Classical Orchestra. Features will be novelty numbers by Joe Leavitt, the newsboys' choral group, and the Foundation Harmonica Band. Paintings and drawings by members of the art classes will also be on exhibition. In the Lecture Hall, Boston Public Library, at 3:30 p. m. The concert is free to the public.

At the Museum of Fine Arts, gallery talks on "Tapestries" by Mrs. Tanner, and "Japanese Lacquer" by Mrs. Tomita, at 3:30 p. m. At the Museum hour for children, "Portraits of Children" will be discussed by Miss Maginnis, at 3:30 p. m.

Choir festival sponsored by the Massachusetts Council of Churches. 500 singers, including members of 50 churches, will sing under the direction of H. Augustine Smith, Professor of Religious Education at Boston University, and the Rev. Frank Jennings, Executive Secretary of the Council of Churches. At Emmanuel Church, 15 Newbury Street, Boston, at 4:30 p. m. The public is invited.

Entertainment Timetable: Page 11. Radio Timetable: Page 10.

Arbor Day Fete Held At State House

Emphasizing the importance of conserving the natural resources of Massachusetts, Gov. Leverett Saltonstall accepted for the Commonwealth an American linden tree presented today by the Field and Forest Club of Boston during Arbor and Bird Day exercises at the State House.

The tree was planted on the State House grounds with the help of the Governor's small daughter, Susan, while representatives of the Audubon Society, the Brookline Bird Club, the Children's Museum, Massachusetts Forest and Park Association, the New England Museum of Natural History, and Trustees of the Public Reservations looked on. The program was conducted by H. Harding Hale.

Public support of the program for prevention of forest fires and the needless waste of the forest and other resources of the Commonwealth was asked by Governor Saltonstall.

Scene Duplicated

The State House scene was duplicated throughout Massachusetts as school children and public officials gathered in nearly every city and village to participate in exercises focusing attention upon the value of trees and birds.

Over a million trees were planted on the first Arbor Day which was held in Nebraska in 1872. Once considered a treeless State, Nebraska has become one of the leaders in practical forestry through public education and work done by the Federal Forest Service.

Sponsored at first by agricultural association, Arbor Day was brought to the attention of school children in 1882, when 20,000 Cincinnati, Ohio, students supervised by John B. Peaslee, Superintendent of Schools, helped plant groves of trees.

Observance Spreads

As a school festival the observance of Arbor Day has spread over the United States and into foreign countries.

Trees suitable for planting in Massachusetts, as noted in a Department of Agriculture Bulletin, are white pine, white spruce, red spruce, arborvitae (northern white cedar), red oak, pin oak, European and native white birches, sugar maple, Norway maple, mountain ash, European lindens, American elm, horse chestnut, beech, black walnut, and butternut.

Building Trades Convene

The Massachusetts State Building and Construction Trades Council opened its forty-third semi-annual convention at the Hotel Westminster in Boston today.

First of 10 Wooden Trawlers To Be Launched for O'Hara

Log of the Port of Boston

With the launching at South Portland, Maine, May 1, of the first of 10 wooden trawlers, ordered by F. J. O'Hara & Sons, Inc., the new building program of that company moves into high gear, and the other nine are expected to hit the water at intervals of about two weeks, local officials of the company said today.

While the building program is designed primarily to replace the seven large steel trawlers formerly operated by the company, and which were sold to the Navy for conversion into mine layers and sweepers, the new vessels will offer something different in fishing vessel construction.

Much smaller in size than the steel craft they are to replace, six of the new wooden vessels are designated as small trawlers, 58 feet in length. They are calculated to make quick, frequent trips to the fishing grounds, returning with smaller, fresher catches.

The most modern of the steel trawlers sold by the company to the Navy was 124 feet long.

In addition to the six 58-footers, the company has four 82-footers under construction, all 10 vessels to be diesel-powered. Never before in the long history of the New England fisheries, it is said, was an order placed for so many fishing vessels for one company. The vessel to be launched May 1 is to be christened Ave Maria, and will be practically ready for operation when she leaves the ways, the engine and navigational devices being all installed.

Wooden vessels are coming back to the fisheries, though a few steel craft are being built. Because of the national defense program, shipyards are so busy with naval and merchant ship orders that it is usually difficult to obtain promise of delivery for new steel fishing vessels. Yards that are fitted for wooden shipbuilding, on the other hand, can turn out stout hulls like those that were once the only ones used in the New England fisheries, in a matter of a few months.

Maine Service

While Portland, Maine, shipping interests are seeking a steamship line to operate a New York-Portland service, the Eastern Steamship Lines, which recently discontinued direct water service between those ports, are moving to serve the territory by daily steamers between New York and Boston, and rail and truck between Boston and points in Maine. Through rates between New York and Portland are being established, via Boston, which, it is understood, will be about what the direct rates were when the Eastern operated the direct water service.

For Indian Ports

Sailing from Boston today, the steamer Dorothy Luckenbach is scheduled to be one of three of the Luckenbach fleet in the intercoastal trade to operate in conjunction with the American President Lines from the Pacific coast on to Indian ports and return. The Dorothy Luckenbach is expected to load Lunkenbach intercoastal freight, and at New York, in addition to regular cargo, loads freight for the American President Lines for Indian ports. At San Francisco, after discharging intercoastal freight, the vessel is to load more American President cargo and sail for Penang, returning to the Pacific Coast and thence intercoastal again in the regular run.

New Requirement

Another requirement is asked of steamship lines engaged in foreign trade from the port of Boston. Customs authorities request copies of outward bills of lading for each shipment of merchandise laden at Boston be filed with the outward customs manifests. Where possible, the bills of lading are to be filed before clearance of the vessels, it is requested.

Dockage Fees

Ships using piers in Boston harbor, owned by the Boston & Albany R. R., will be assessed dockage fees on and after June 2, it is announced by Richard Van Ummersen, freight traffic manager of the railroad. The fee will be based on cargo tonnage loaded or discharged from ships at those piers, and will be at the rate of 10 cents for each ton of 2000 pounds or 40 cubic feet. The new charge will not apply on grain or soya beans delivered from the East Boston elevator to vessels.

Big Rise Shown In Wool Imports

Imports of wool at Boston last week amounted to 13,486,600 pounds, according to figures made public yesterday by the United States Department of Agriculture's Marketing Service at Boston.

Receipts for the corresponding week a year ago were 1,152,156 pounds. The influx of last week brought the aggregate for the current fiscal year starting July 1, 1940, to 300,728,896 pounds, compared with 122,078,711 pounds for the similar period last year.

Museum to Display New England Needlework

Courtesy Museum of Fine Arts, Boston

Pastoral Landscape With Fishing Lady

Which will be included in the exhibition of New England embroideries before 1800. The exhibition will be open from May 1 to June 1, inclusive, in the Special Exhibition Galleries in the Museum of Fine Arts in Boston.

Museum Plans Exhibition Of Old Embroidery

Embroidery executed in New England before 1800 will go on exhibition at the Museum of Fine Arts, Boston, on May 1 and will be shown throughout the month.

The product largely of women's leisure during the eighteenth century, the exhibits will include bed hangings, coverlets, curtains, chair covers, gowns, petticoats, and purely decorative pieces of work such as "landscapes with figures." Dependent to a great extent on European designs for inspiration, the New England women of the period reproduced in needlework many engravings after paintings by English and French artists. Sometimes one finds a local scene such as "Boston Common."

"The Fishing Lady" contains a pair of country figures recognized as drawn from an engraving by Claudine Bouzonnet, after a pastorale by her uncle, Jacques Stella.

Maine Paper Workers Get Wage Increase

MILLINOCKET, Maine (AP)—Effective May 1, some 1,400 workers in the mills of the Great Northern Paper Company will receive wage increases of five cents an hour, it is announced by Robert Hume, Superintendent.

The increase affects workers in the Company's three plants at Madison, Millinocket, and East Millinocket.

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'
12:45 WMEX 1510kc
For Monday, April 28
E. D. S. T.
12:45 WMEX 1510kc
Christian Science Program
For Sunday, April 27
Eastern Daylight Saving Time
2:30 p. m.—WMEX (1510kc). Christian Science Program presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.

Tower News Radiocasts of The Christian Science Monitor

For Monday, April 28
(Eastern Daylight Saving Time)
3:30 p. m.—WRUL (11.73mc), Tower News, radiocast from the studio of The Christian Science Publishing Society.
7:15 p. m.—WRUL (6.04mc), radiocast of Tower News by recording.

Short Waves in Boston

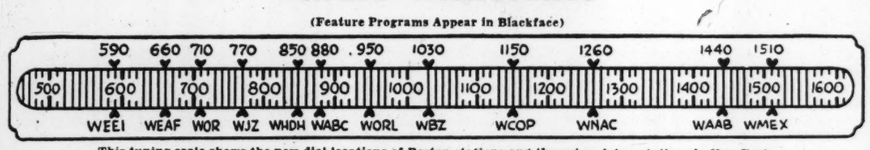
WRUL (15.35mc-19.8m and 11.79mc-25.4m)
6:00 p. m.—Czechoslovakian Good Will Program.
6:30 p. m.—Recorded Dinner Concert.
7:00 p. m.—World News in English.
7:15 p. m.—News in Portuguese for Brazil.
7:30 p. m.—Inter-American Good Will Program.
9:00 p. m.—Program in Yugoslav for American Listeners.

WBOS (11.87mc)
6:00 p. m.—News in English; Stocks; Vass Family, songs; "Organ Reveries."
Second Portuguese Hour
7:00 p. m.—News in Portuguese; Jimmy Lytell's Orchestra; "Music Moments," Frankie Masters' Orchestra.
Second Spanish Hour
8:00 p. m.—News in Spanish; "Musical Workshop," "Popular Serenade."
Third Spanish Hour
9:00 p. m.—News in Spanish; "Tune Time"; NBC Summer Symphony.
Second English Hour
10:00 p. m.—News in English. WBOS Sports Page of the Air; Musicale.
For Sunday, April 27
Eastern Daylight Saving Time
WRUL (6.04mc-49.1m and 11.79mc-25.4m)
2:15 p. m.—"France Forever" Program.
2:30 p. m.—Norwegian Good Will Program.
3:00 p. m.—Albanian Good Will Program.
3:30 p. m.—Greek Good Will Program.
4:00 p. m.—Rotary International.
4:30 p. m.—Inter-Denominational Devotions.
5:00 p. m.—"Vagabond Traveler"; recorded.
5:30 p. m.—"Poetry and Book Corner."
5:45 p. m.—Special Democracy Series.
6:00 p. m.—"Music at Eventide."

WBOS (11.87mc)
4:00 p. m.—News in Portuguese; "Tropical Moods"; NBC String Symphony.
First Spanish Hour
5:00 p. m.—News in Spanish; "Melody Time"; Tapestry Musicale.
First English Hour
6:00 p. m.—News in English; Dance Music; "Music for Listening."
Second Portuguese Hour
7:00 p. m.—News in Portuguese; "Rhythms by Ricardo"; "Musical Courier"; "Entr'acte."
Second Spanish Hour
8:00 p. m.—News in Spanish; "Musical Workshop"; Frank Black Presents.
Third Spanish Hour
9:00 p. m.—News in Spanish; Tune Time; Blue Barron's Orchestra.
Second English Hour
10:00 p. m.—News in English; WBOS Sports Page of the Air; Musical Interlude; WBOS Postman; Lou Breeze's Orchestra.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)



This tuning scale shows the new dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

	590kc-WEEI-508m	1030kc-WBZ-291m	1260kc-WNAC-238m	1440kc-WAAB-208m	150kc-WMEX-199m
12:00	Columbia's Country	News; Music	Musical Roundup	News Reporter	Rhythm Revue
12:15	Journal	Conservation speakers	Walter Kidder, songs	Agricultural Series	Rhythm Revue
12:30	Network speaker	Farmers' Union Pro-	"Call to Youth"	Italian music program	Sports; Weather; Music
12:45	Jobs for Defense	gram; guest speakers;	"Matinee in Rhythm"	Italian music program	'Monitor Views the News'
1:00	News bulletins	music by United States	News Service	"We Are Always Young"	"Musical Mailbox"
1:15	Community Bulletin	Army Band	"Boston's Future"; talk	"Edith Adams' Future".	"Musical Mailbox"
1:30	"No Politics"	"Luncheon at the Wal-	Zara's Marimba Melodies	"Government Girl"	Ellsworth Moody, songs.
1:45	"No Politics"	dorf": interviews	'Leaders in Dance Time'	"I'll Find My Way"	Short Story Editor
2:00	Saturday Revue:	News bulletins	Ray Kinney's Orchestra.	Lang Thompson's Orch.	"Melodic Moods"
2:15	Chas. Hector's Or.	"What's on the Air"	Ray Kinney's Orchestra.	Sport comment	"Melodic Moods"
2:30	'Of Men and Books':	'Reflections in Rhythm'	Gordon Jenkins' Orch.	Highlights and Halftones	The Sheridan Sisters
2:45	speakers	'Reflections in Rhythm'	Gordon Jenkins' Orch.	Baseball Interviews	Five Star News
3:00	International Junior	Drake Relays: descrip-	Sport comment	Boston Red Sox vs.	Sports and Music
3:15	Quiz	tion of events by Bill	Penn Relays, Franklin	Philadelphia Athletics	Sports and Music
3:30	Animal Week	Stern	Field, Philadelphia	baseball game; Jim	Sports and Music
3:45	Previews; News	Drake Relays: descrip-	"Music for Everyone"	Britt, announcer	Sports and Music
4:00	Raymond Scott's Or.	tion of events by Bill	Better Business drama.	Boston Red Sox vs.	Nancy Mace, songs
4:15	Raymond Scott's Or.	Stern	"Campus Capers"	Philadelphia Athletics	Tea Time Melodies
4:30	Penn Relays	Sport comment	Girl Reserves of U. S.	baseball game; Jim	WMEX Drama Shop: "A
4:45	Penn Relays	Drake Relays: descrip-	"Boy, a Girl, a Band"	Britt, announcer	World in Fantasy"
5:00	News of Americas	tion of events by Bill	Penn Relays from Phila-	Sports Matinee	Melody Mirror
5:15	New England to the	Stern	delphia	Sports Matinee	Melody Mirror
5:30	Colors	"Superman"	Curtis Institute of	Sports Matinee	Melody Mirror
5:45	N. E. Lecture Hall.	"Sing Before Supper"	Music program	Frank Ryan, Sports	Five Star News
6:00	Dance Time; News.	News; music; weather.	News Service	Dinner Concert	Dance Time
6:15	Bill Elliott, songs.	Dinner Dance: Sports	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	Dance Time
6:30	William L. Shirer.	Vass Family, songs	News Service	News Service	Dinner Music
6:45	The World Today.	News Review	"The Original Yankee	Sports; "Memory Lane"	Frank Fallon, sports
7:00	'People's Platform':	"Message of Israel"	Swopper"	"The First Offender":	Baystaters Quartet
7:15	informal discussion	"Message of Israel"	"Grand Ole Opry"	dramatization	Five Star News
7:30	'Report to the Na-	"Little Ol' Hollywood":	"Grand Ole Opry"	'Leaders in Dance Time'	Nye Mayhew's Orchestra
7:45	tion'	variety	"Musical Rendezvous"	"Concert Miniatures"	The Gauchos
8:00	"Marriage Club":	Talk, William Green	"Confidentially Yours"	"The Soldiers' Quiz":	Inter-Faith Round Table
8:15	quiz program	Concert Hall of the Air.	"Knickerbocker Play-	from Camp Edwards	Discussion
8:30	"Duffy's Tavern":	"The Bishop and the	house": dramatic sk.	"Hawaii Calls": native	Ranny Weeks' Orchestra
8:45	variety; News	Gargoyle": drama	Truth or Consequences:	music service	Langworth Foursome
9:00	"Your Hit Parade":	"Frontline Headlines"	quiz program	Gabriel Heatter	Pages From the Classi-
9:15	Mark Warnow's	Waltz Music	National Barn Dance:	News Service	cal Album
9:30	Orch.; vocalists	NBC Summer Symphony:	Eddie Peabody; Hoosier	"Contact": Dave Elman,	Pages From the Classi-
9:45	"Saturday Night	direction Reginald	Hot Shots; Glen Welty's	m. c.; Bob Stanley's Or.	cal Album
10:00	Serenade"	Stewart, Canadian con-	Orchestra	"Chicagoland Hour":	News and Sports
10:15	Rep. Joseph W.	ductor	Station E-Z-R-A: com-	"Ode to Oklahoma":	News and Sports
10:30	Martin, Mass.	Blue Barron's Orch.	edy sketch	dramatization; Henry	News and Sports
10:45	News; Sports	Blue Barron's Orch.	Defense for America	Weber's Orchestra	News and Sports
11:00	Weather; Music	News; Music; Weather.	Series: dramatization	News Service	News and Sports
11:15	Act I, "Pagliacci":	Les Brown's Orchestra.	News Service	Tiny Hill's Orchestra	Dance Digest
11:30	St. Louis Opera	Clyde Lucas' Orchestra.	Local news; Weather.	Tiny Hill's Orchestra	Ranny Weeks' Orchestra
11:45	Association	Clyde Lucas' Orchestra.	Johnny Messner's Orch.	"California Melodies":	"Day's End": News
			Johnny Messner's Orch.	Dave Rose's Orchestra	

Sunday's Programs

(Eastern Daylight Saving Time)

	590kc-WEEI-508m	1030kc-WBZ-291m	1260kc-WNAC-238m	1440kc-WAAB-208m	1510kc-WMEX-199m
8:00	News; "Intermezzo	European News; Music.	European news; Organ	Radio Carollers	
8:15	for Strings"	"Cloister Bells"	Recital	Radio Carollers	
8:30	'Uncle Elmer' Song	News; Weather	Weather Service	"Melody Market"	
8:45	Circle"	"Tone Pictures"	News Service	"Melody Market"	
9:00	News of Europe	News roundup	News Roundup	Sunday Morning Sere-	Good Morning Cheer
9:15	Church Digest	"Coast to Coast on a	"Deep River Boys"	nade	Religious Service
9:30	Wings Over Jordan	Bus": children's pro-	Words and Music	Sunday Morning Sere-	Religious Service
9:45	Wings Over Jordan.	gram	Words and Music	nade	Religious Service
10:00	Church of the Air.	Primrose String Quartet	Uncle Bob: children's	"Musical Album"	Religious Service
10:15	Church of the Air.	Primrose String Quartet	program	"Musical Album"	"Music in the Modern
10:30	Cincinnati Con-	Southernaires: Negro	"Thrills and Romance".	Tremont Temple Baptist	Manner"
10:45	servatory of Music	male quartet	Xylophone soloist	Church service	"Music of the Masters"
11:00	News; "News and	News; Musicale	St. Paul's Service	Tremont Temple Baptist	"Music of the Masters"
11:15	Rhythm"	Red Cross Program	St. Paul's Service	Church service	"Music of the Masters"
11:30	Trinity Church: Dr.	"Old Refrains"	St. Paul's Service	Tremont Temple Baptist	"Music of the Masters"
11:45	Oliver J. Hart	Weather; Musicale	St. Paul's Service	Church service	"Music of the Masters"
12:00	News; weather	Andrini Continentals	News Service	Student Radio Club	Five Star News
12:15	Piano soloist	"I'm an American"	Tone Tapestries	Student Radio Club	Kay Kyser's Orchestra
12:30	Salt Lake City	Music Hall on the Air:	"Pageant of Art";	Italian string music	"Strings and Things":
12:45	Tabernacle Choir	Symphony Or.; Edwina	dramatization	Italian string music	orchestra
1:00	P. Saltman, pianist.	Eustis, contralto; Ossy	Religious program	News Service	Joseph Tall's Hour: Ruby
1:15	Beacon St. Window	Renardy, violinist	Religious Program	Safety Program	Ossofsky's Orch.; Doris
1:30	"March of Games"	WBZ Newsroom of the	"On Your Job": drama-	"Cable From Lisbon";	Abbot, soprano; Morris
1:45	"March of Games"	Air	tization	speakers	Goldberg, baritone
2:00	The Free Company:	Famous Homes	NBC String Symphony	"This Is Fort Dix"	Bert Hirsch Presents:
2:15	dramatization	Foreign Policy Associat'n	Orchestra	"This Is Fort Dix"	orchestra and soloists
2:30	Press News; "Meet	Tapestry Musicale	University of Chicago	Cedric Foster, news	Christian Science Pro-
2:45	the Music"	Tapestry Musicale	Round Table	El Paseo Troubadors	gram
3:00	N. Y. Philharmonic	Great Plays: Austen-	"Four Corners, U. S. A."	"Variations": music	Zelma Larsson's Music
3:15	Symphony Orch.;	Jerome's "Pride and	"Four Corners, U. S. A."	"Variations": music	Zelma Larsson's Music
3:30	John Barbirolli,	Prejudice"	H. V. Kaltenborn, news.	"Young America Wants	Zelma Larsson's Music
3:45	conductor	Great Plays	Lee Gordon's Orchestra.	to Help"; talks; music	Zelma Larsson's Music
4:00	N. Y. Philharmonic	National Vespers	"Quiz of Two Cities"	"The Americas Speak":	Al Rawley and His Wild
4:15	Symphony Orch.	National Vespers	"Quiz of Two Cities"	recorded	Azaleas
4:30	Andre Kostelanetz'	News; Music	Charles Dant's Orches-	Bennett College Choir of	"Common Sense by Uncle
4:45	Orchestra; James	Popular music	tra; vocalist	Greensboro, N. C.	Bill"
5:00	Melton, guest	Moylan Sisters, songs	"Joe and Mabel": com-	"The Musical Steelmak-	The Gauchos: orchestra.
5:15	Male Quartet	Olivio Santora, yodeler	edy drama	ers": variety orchestra	Irish Minstrels
5:30	Ned Sparks Show:	Garden Gossip	Roy Shield's Orchestra.	Alvino Rey's Orchestra	Religious program
5:45	variety	Rhythm by Ricardo	Roy Shield's Orchestra.	Alvino Rey's Orchestra	Religious program
6:00	Silver Theater:	Religious Program	Clotilda Zappala, so-	"Double or Nothing":	News; Baseball scores
6:15	dramatization	Religious Program	prano; violin; organ	quiz program	"Why" and "Weather".
6:30	"Melody Ranch":	"What's Your Idea?"	News Service	"The Adventures of	Religious Hour: dramati-
6:45	Gene Autry; "Dear	Ted Fio Rito's Orch.	Baseball News	Bulldog Drummond"	zation
7:00	Mom": sketch	News from Europe	Jack Benny's Program:	"Russell Bennett's Note-	The Friendly Singer
7:15	Ernst W. Gibson	News from Europe	variety; orchestra	book": music	Hawaiian Orchestra
7:30	World News Tonight	News of the Day	"Bandwagon": Jan	News Service	Central Baptist Church
7:45	World News Tonight	News	Savitt's Orchestra	of Quincy; Rev. Frank	
8:00	Helen Hayes Thea-	New York Drama Critics	Edgar Bergen; Donald	American Forum of the	C. Hageman
8:15	ter: drama	Circle Award	Dickson; orchestra	Air: "How Can We Pre-	Central Baptist Church.
8:30	"Crime Doctor":	Inner Sanctum Mystery:	"One Man's Family";	vent Inflation?"	"Pages From the Classi-
8:45	drama; News	dramatic sketch	dramatic sketch	Gabriel Heatter	cal Album"
9:00	Sunday Evening	Walter Winchell	"Manhattan Merry-Go-	"Old-Fashioned Revival"	"Pages From the Classi-
9:15	Hour: Symphony	"The Parker Family"	Round"	"Old-Fashioned Revival"	cal Album"
9:30	Orchestra; Dorothy	Irene Rich, drama	American Album of Fa-	"Old-Fashioned Revival"	Bobby Hackett's Orch.
9:45	Maynor, soprano	Sports Newsreel	milliar Music	"Old-Fashioned Revival"	Bobby Hackett's Orch.
10:00	"Take It or Leave	"Good Will Hour": John	Phil Spitalny's All-Girl	Annual Convention of	Opera Album: orchestra
10:15	It"; quiz program.	J. Anthony, director	Orchestra	Jewish War Veterans	and soloists
10:30	News; Jerry Sears	"Good Will Hour": John	Deadline Dramas	"F. Y. I."—Frank Blair.	News; Baseball scores
10:45	Presents	J. Anthony, director	Deadline Dramas	Manny Prager's Orch.	Army Recruiting Progr'm
11:00	Headlines, Bylines.	News; Music; Weather.	News Service	Del Courtney's Orch.	"Dance Digest"
11:15	William C. Bullitt	News Here and Abroad.	Local news; Weather.	"Britain Speaks"	"Dance Digest"
11:30	William C. Bullitt	"Music You Want"	Lou Breese's Orchestra.	Henry Morgan's Orch.	"Day's End"
11:45	Gus Arnheim's Or.	"Music You Want"	Lou Breese's Orchestra.	Orrin Tucker's Orchestra	"Day's End": News

Monday's Programs

	590kc-WEEI-508m	1030kc-WBZ-291m	1260kc-WNAC-238m	1440kc-WAAB-208m	1510kc-WMEX-199m
11:00	"Treat Time"	Mildred Carlson	"Mary Marlin": sketch	News Service	Letter-Quest with John
11:15	"Martha Webster"	Family Circle	'Pepper Young's Family'	"Melody Strings"	Kiley and Jay McMaster
11:30	"Big Sister": sk.	Clark Dennis, tenor	"Lone Journey"	Highlights and Halftones	Harold Sanford's Orch.
11:45	"Aunt Jenny"	Weather; Musicale	"David Harum": sketch.	Ruth Moss, Interviews	Five Star News
12:00	Kate Smith talk	News; Music	Musical Roundup	News Reporter	Rhythm Revue
12:15	"A Girl Marries"	Betty Randall, songs	Musical Roundup	Agricultural talk	Rhythm Revue
12:30	"Helen Trent"	National Farm and	"Singin' Sam"	Italian Melodies	Sports: Weather; Music
12:45	"Our Gal Sunday"	Home Hour: U. S.	Musical Roundup	Italian Melodies	'Monitor Views the News'
1:00	"Life Beautiful"	Army Band	News Service	"We Are Always Young"	Musical Mailbox
1:15	"Woman in White"	Agricultural News	"As the Twig Is Bent".	"Edith Adams' Future".	Musical Mailbox
1:30	Right to Happiness	"What's on the Air"	Marjorie Mills Hour	"Government Girl"	Novachord Impressions.
1:45	"Road of Life"	News; Weather	Marjorie Mills Hour	"I'll Find My Way"	Balalaika Orchestra
2:00	Dramatic sketch	Concert Hall of the Air.	"Light of the World"	Cedric Foster, news	Drama of Food.
2:15	"Joyce Jordan"; sk.	Concert Hall of the Air.	"The Mystery Man"	Sport comment	Victor Arden's Orchestra
2:30	Fletcher Wiley	Rochester Civic Orches-	"Valiant Lady"; drama.	Accordiana	John Kiley, organist
2:45	"Kate Hopkins"; sk.	tra Matinee Concert	"Grimm's Daughter"	Sport comment	Five Star News
3:00	Mary M. McBride	"Orphans of Divorce"	"Against the Storm"	Telegraphic reports,	Sports and music
3:15	Treasury of Song	"Honeymoon Hill"; sk.	"Ma Perkins"; sketch.	Cincinnati - Brooklyn	Sports and music
3:30	New England Home	"John's Other Wife"	"The Guiding Light"	baseball game, Jim	Sports and music
3:45	News; Red Cross.	"Just Plain Bill"	"Vic and Sade"; sketch.	Britt, announcer	Sports and music
4:00	Choir recital	"Mother o' Mine"	"Backstage Wife"	Telegraphic reports,	"Melody Mirror"
4:15	"We, the Abbotts"	Club Matinee: variety	"Stella Dallas"; drama.	Cincinnati - Brooklyn	"Melody Mirror"
4:30	"Bess Johnson"	Club Matinee: variety	"Lorenzo Jones"; sketch	baseball game, Jim	John Kiley, organist
4:45	Chas. Hector's Or.	Club Matinee; News	"Young Widder Brown"	Britt, announcer	Comic Page Club
5:00	"Mary Marlin"; sk.	"Don Winslow"; drama.	"Home of the Brave"	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:15	"The Goldbergs"	"Superman"	"Portia Paces Life"	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:30	"The O'Neills"	Drama Behind the News	"Jack Armstrong"; sk.	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:45	Scattergood Baines.	"Gasoline Alley"	"The Three Sons"	Frank Ryan, sports	Five Star News
6:00	Edwin C. Hill, news	News; Music; Weather	News Service	"Captain Midnight"; sk.	Dance Time
6:15	Hedda Hopper	Richard Himber's Orch.	"Sports Roundup"	Dinner Concert	Dance Time
6:30	Paul Sullivan	Baseball Scores; Music.	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	Dinner Music
6:45	The World Today	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Rendezvous"	Sports; "Memory Lane"	Sports, Frank Fallon
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"	"This Is the Show";	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr.	Oleander Male Quartet
7:15	Lanny Ross, tenor.	Gordon Jenkins' Orch.	News of the World	"Fu Manchu"; sketch	Five Star News
7:30	"Blondie"; comedy	"Cavalcade of America";	"Inside of Sports"	"Lone Ranger"; sketch	Russian Choir
7:45	serial drama	historical drama	Walter Kidder, songs	"Lone Ranger"; sketch	Freddy Nagel's Orchestra
8:00	"Those We Love";	"I Love a Mystery";	James Melton; Francia	"Amazing Mr. Smith";	"Castles in the Air";
8:15	dramatic sketch	dramatic sketch	White; orchestra	mystery comedy	orchestra
8:30	"Gay Nineties Re-	"True or False"	Margaret Speaks, so-	Boake Carter, news	Ranny Weeks' Orchestra
8:45	vue"; Bob Trout	"True or False"	prano; orchestra	Lew Conrad's Orchestra	Studio program
9:00	Theater: G. Brent,	Frontline Headlines	"Doctor I. Q."; quiz	"Listeners' Theater";	"Pages From the Classi-
9:15	F. Lane, G. Patrick	Swing ensemble	program	dramatization	cal Album"
9:30	in "Wife, Husband	News Here and Abroad.	"Show Boat"; vocalists;	"Can You Top This?"	"Pages From the Classi-
9:45	and Friend"	Ted Steele's Novachord	Bob Trendler's Orch.	"Can You Top This?"	cal Album"
10:00	Guy Lombardo's Or.	"Famous Jury Trials";	Percy Faith's Orchestra;	Raymond Gram Swing	News; Baseball scores
10:15	Guy Lombardo's Or.	dramatization	vocalists	News Service	Bobby Hackett's Orch.
10:30	"Girl About Town"	National Forum: Senator	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	"Pageant of Melody";	Bobby Hackett's Orch.
10:45	News; Sports	Byrd, Virginia	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	Henry Weber's Orch.	Charles Vincent
11:00	Weather; Music	News; Music; Weather.	News Service	vocal soloists	Ranny Weeks' Orchestra
11:00	Master Works of	"Music You Want"	Local News; Weather	Ted Fio Rito's Orchestra	Nye Mayhew's Orchestra
11:30	Music; records	"Music You Want"	"Theater" interviews	Radio Newsreel, from	"Day's End"
11:45	George Hall's Orch.	"Music You Want"	Harry James' Orchestra	London	"Day's End"; News

Move Is Declared Under Way For State Civil Defense Fund

Up and Down Beacon Hill

Well-founded reports are circulating through the State House that the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety will later ask Gov. Leverett Saltonstall and the Legislature for as much as $500,000 for civil defense such as air raid equipment and mobile soup kitchens.

It is indicated that the appropriation will be sought unless Governor Saltonstall exerts a little "go-slow" pressure on J. Wells Farley, executive director, and Channing H. Cox, Chairman of the Public Safety Committee.

The Committee has already received two emergency appropriations, one of $7,500 and another of $10,000.

Even the Governor, who has been whole-heartedly supporting the Committee, appears now to be chary on the Committee's financial plans. When the Governor was asked about future financing, he exhibited considerable dismay.

Getting to Be Spender

While conditions may be extraordinary, and despite previous economies, Governor Saltonstall is rapidly gaining reputation as a governmental spender.

The spending projects he has approved in his budget and those expected to be approved by him in the future will exceed in cost any program previously financed during any previous gubernatorial administration.

For instance, it has been indicated that the Governor will not oppose the $19,400,000 Central artery project to solve Boston's traffic problem. This would be financed by the State.

The Chief Executive already has committed himself to bond issues totaling $5,300,000 for building an institution to house persons classed as criminally insane, to build roads and to make improvements at State hospitals.

Likewise, Governor Saltonstall is on the line for State abrogation of the lease under which the City of Boston is operating the East Boston Airport. The abrogation will entail State reimbursement to the City for improvements made during the past 13 years. The amount involved may reach $2,000,000.

If these projects are approved by the Legislature and the Governor, the total bond issues will approximate $26,700,000, by far the highest bond issue figure during any one gubernatorial term.

Coakley Again

The public is still waiting for the next legislative step regarding possible impeachment action against Daniel H. Coakley, Democratic Executive Council, for his alleged procurement of pardons for hardened criminals.

Republican leaders are definitely embarrassed about the situation because of the fact that one Republican member who was recently connected prominently with the trial of Mayor John W. Lyons in Cambridge has refused to resign.

The chieftains expect Democratic members will immediately attack Republican failure to clean their own house if a move is made against Mr. Coakley.

No public action has been taken by the special House committee appointed to study the Coakley case since the Supreme Judicial Court handed down an advisory opinion saying that the Legislature has the power to impeach a member of the Executive Council.

Traffic and Finance

To tie State finance definitely to the proposed Boston $19,400,000 Central Artery project, the City of Boston will submit a new draft of the Central Artery measure at the public hearing to be conducted by the Legislative Committee on Cities at the State House on Monday.

For some time, it is understood, Robert Cutler, Corporation Counsel for the City of Boston, has been working on the new draft, the specific provisions of which are being closely guarded until the hearing.

But public declarations by Mr. Cutler indicate that the new bill will eliminate all doubt as to whether State finance will be pledged to retirement of the proposed 20-year bond issue.

In a communication to Henry L. Shattuck, City Councilor, Mr. Cutler recently wrote:

"Amendments to the bill as initially filed, appropriate to obviate any possible doubt as to the obligations of the Commonwealth to provide funds continuing until all of the bonds should have been paid in full, have for some time been in the hands of this department, for submission at such date as Senate No. 592 shall be the subject of public hearing."

It is understood that the new measure will establish a three-member commission to control construction of the project, to float the bond issues and the like. It also has been learned that provisions are designed to require payment of the debt charges even if the State highway fund is abolished.

Edgar M. Mills

Radiocast Programs Of Christian Science

Following are recent additions to and changes in the last published schedule of these programs. A schedule containing announcements of Radiocast Programs of Christian Science in the localities or regions served by this edition appears on the first and third Thursdays of each month. These programs are under the auspices of local Committees on Publication. All times are local.

New Stations

Massachusetts

Worcester—Sunday, May 25 1:30 p. m., WTAG, 580kc.

Vermont

Rutland, Tuesday, April 29, Wednesday, April 30, 9 a. m., WSYB, 1490kc.

Today on Short Waves

Sydney—4:55 p. m.—News and Commentary. VLQ7, 11.88 meg., 25.2m.

London—5:25 p. m.—"Calling the West Indies." GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.

Berlin—6:15 p. m.—Entertainment and Dance Music. DJD, 11.77 meg., 25.4 m.

London—6:15 p. m.—"In Town Tonight." GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.

Moscow—7:00 p. m.—Program in English. RV96, 15.41 meg., 19.9 m.; RNE, 12 meg., 25 m.

Budapest—7:30 p. m.—Spring Waltz; News in English; "Gay Soiree." HAT4, 9.12 meg., 32.8 m.

Berlin—8:15 p. m.—News in English. DJD, 11.77 meg., 25 m.; DZD, 10.54 meg., 28.5 m.; DXP, 6.03 meg., 49.7 m.

London—9:00 p. m.—Weekly Visit to the American Eagle Club. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.

Berlin—9:30 p. m.—Dance Tunes and Cabaret. DJD, 11.77 meg., 25 m.; DZD, 10.54 meg., 28.5 m.; DXP, 6.03 meg., 49.7 m.

Rome—10:00 p. m.—News in English. 2RO3, 9.63 meg., 31.1 m.; 2RO4, 11.81 meg., 25.4 m.; 2RO6, 15.30 meg., 19.6 m.

London—10:00 p. m.—"Democracy Marches." GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.

Berlin—10:30 p. m.—News in English. DJD, 11.77 meg., 25 m.; DZD, 10.54 meg., 28.5 m.; DXP, 6.03 meg., 49.7 m.

Guatemala—11:00 p. m.—Marimba of the National Police Force. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.

London—11:05 p. m.—"London Calling." GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.

(Eastern Daylight Saving Time)
(GSL, 6.11mc-49.1m, GSD, 11.75mc-25.53m)
Sunday, April 27
7:00 p. m.—"Questions of the Hour."
7:15 p. m.—News in French.
8:00 p. m.—News.
8:30 p. m.—Michael Foote: "Britain Speaks."
8:45 p. m.—Headline News: Commentary by J. B. McGeachy.
10:00 p. m.—"Democracy Marches" talk.
11:30 p. m.—Radio Newsreel.

Owing to conditions abroad, these programs are subject to change.

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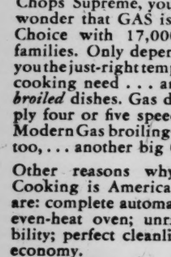
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'Smart Apparel' and Etiquette Added to Defense Courses

Beauty treatments, new spring hats, and manicures have come within the orbit of America's National Defense Program.

Under Federal sponsorship and financing, national defense courses are being organized throughout the United States for National Youth Administration workers in such subjects as "Smart Apparel," "Millinery," and "Personal Living."

These courses would be added under the Federal authorization, to the Federally-financed, Nation-wide defense program of training in machine shop and sheet metal work, welding and other industrial skills. The program is carried on by local educational authorities in the schools under supervision of the State departments of education.

Although Massachusetts education authorities said it was "beyond them" why the beauty, etiquette and food courses were authorized for national defense purposes, the view was expressed that labeling the proposed program "defense" helped NYA officials to obtain the necessary authorization from the Federal Government.

Graphic Outline of Courses

A folder issued by the Massachusetts Department of Education describes in glowing terms the courses charted for the Bay State. One course, entitled "Personal Living," is described as "A 'Charm School' teaching 'You' how to make the most of all your good points—how to improve your poor ones. Instruction will be given . . . in the care and arrangement of hair in today's modes . . . personality . . . dress design. . . . In short, on all points of etiquette, grooming and dress that the 'Young Modern' craves."

Although the folder does not explain how this will help the "Young Modern" to do his or her bit for national defense, one Massachusetts education official ventured the explanation that "these courses are designed to improve the civic and moral responsibility of the individual."

"Smart Apparel Course"

NYA workers are urged in the Massachusetts folder to "sign up before the quota is filled" for a course in "Smart Apparel." "It is a smart young lady who takes this course, and she will be a well-dressed one," says the explanation.

Other courses in the Bay State program are in home nursing and first aid, foods and food budgeting, child care, and handicraft and decoration.

Pointing out that NYA workers have had very limited opportunity for pre-employment training for "real jobs," one State official expressed the view that the real aim of the courses was to remedy this situation. "They have been lacking in training in fundamentals to prepare for employment and to make them better citizens," this spokesman said.

Civilian and school authorities in Boston in charge of the local National Defense Training Program, which includes courses in machine shop work, welding, and other skilled trades in school buildings, are reported to be a bit skeptical about this new type of training the Federal Government wants to finance under their supervision.

John L. Donovan, NYA Administrator for Massachusetts, emphasized that these "supplementary" courses are designed to round out the education of NYA workers now engaged on national defense training projects such as machine-shop work.

These workers, who number more than 10,000 in Massachusetts, courses, although NYA workers on will be given priority for the cources, although NYA workers on other types of projects also may be accepted.

Newton Man Elected Officer of N. E. Town Hall

Howard M. LeSourd of Newton, Dean of the Graduate School at Boston University, has been named Vice-President of New England Town Hall, Inc., and Donald T. Carlisle of Foxboro has been made Treasurer, according to an announcement of the Board of Trustees.

At the same time headquarters were opened this week for the 1941 New England Town Hall drive for $100,000, at the Unity Building, 185 Devonshire Street. This money will be used to continue the public service of the organization, which is a non-profit institution for the fostering of common respect and good will among citizens of all classes and groups.

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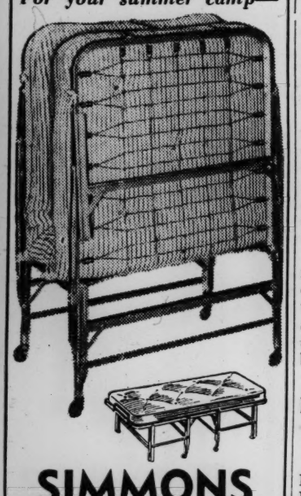

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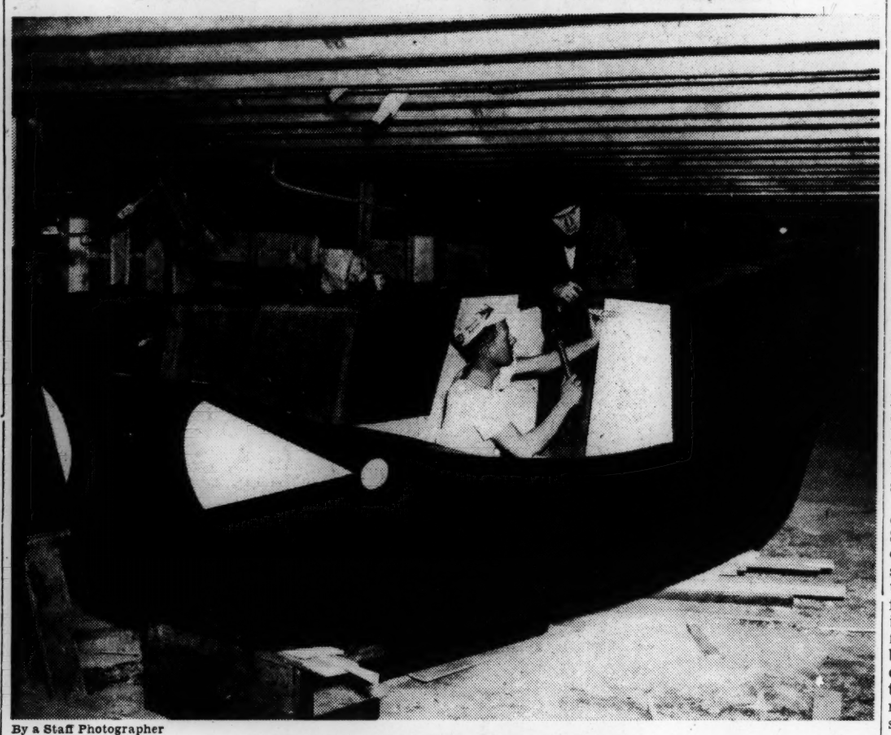
JORDAN'S—LUGGAGE SHOP—FIFTH FLOOR—ANNEX

Chinese 'Junk' to Sail on Charles



By a Staff Photographer

Little Mermaid of the North Atlantic

Peter Black (above) and David M. Ewing, Harvard juniors, put the finishing touches on their Chinese junk Little Mermaid of the North Atlantic in preparation for the big launching in Charles River Monday. Mr. Black is in false whiskers to see to it that "foreign agents," interested in stealing the plans of his "vital instrument of national defense," do not recognize him.

Harvard Junk to Hunt Atlantic Mermaids

With weird, Oriental music in the background and onlookers eating bowls of rice with chopsticks two Harvard juniors will launch a homemade Chinese junk on the Charles River, Monday afternoon.

At an elaborate mock ceremony by the side of the Lars Anderson Bridge, Peter Black of Boston and David Ewing of Biddeford, Maine, will launch the "Little Mermaid of the North Atlantic" which, during the past two months, they have been building to resemble as closely as possible the traditional Chinese sailing vessel.

It will have "armor plate" in the form of sheet metal over the poop deck to "protect her against bombing raids," and an outboard motor instead of a sail, but otherwise she'll be the genuine article. "And a jolly beautiful little junk, as junk goes," the youths add.

Everything about the launching, except for a collection on behalf of Chinese war aid, will be burlesque. A beautiful Chinese girl will be there to break a pop bottle over the Little Mermaid's bow. Someone impersonating President Roosevelt will deliver a "junkside address" and then go fishing with the boys. A band contributed by the Chinese Merchants Association will provide fanfare. Bowls of genuine rice will be distributed.

When it is all over, the contraption—if it floats—will go put-putting down the Charles to Boston Harbor. The skippers will then put out to sea, looking for mermaids.

Mr. Ewing and Mr. Black have been studying up on mermaids, they say. "We are particularly interested to push back the boundaries of knowledge by research on the subject of the beautiful North Atlantic variety," co-skipper Black explains.

"It is quite generally recognized that this species habitually wears brown sweaters in the winter, but we propose to discover whether they button them up the front, as Harvard scholars insist, or the back, as certain newcomers to the field have suggested.

Northeastern's Aims Displayed At Open House

Education for national defense featured Northeastern University's annual open house day today, stressing the university's contribution in training technicians and engineers.

For the first time in six years, parents of students at Northeastern received individual invitations to the open house as authorities were particularly anxious to have parents inspect the physical plant and get first-hand knowledge of the University's aims and achievements.

Every laboratory and office in Northeastern's three buildings were open to the public with special exhibits in each. Included was a special set of industrial exhibitions by firms now employing Northeastern students on the co-operative plan.

Student members of the Northeastern branch of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers demonstrated the wind tunnel, showing distribution of forces on the wing of an airplane. Other features offered by the mechanical engineers were a study of the flow of fluids around obstructions by means of the fluid flow analyzer, compression and beam tests, crystalline structure of metals by means of the photometalograph, strain analysis by polarized light, and demonstrations dealing with diesel engine operation and air conditioning and heating equipment.

High School Day At State College

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AMHERST, Mass.—More than 500 Massachusetts high school students are expected to get a taste of college life at the annual high school day of the Massachusetts State College on May 3, it is announced.

A program of entertainment, including both the serious and lighter sides of campus life, has been prepared and during the day Dean William L. Machmer, Registrar Marshall O. Lanphear, and members of the college entrance board will interview students.

Highlights of the day will be a mounted drill and exhibition of jumping by the college military unit and a preview of the Dramatic Society's commencement play, "George Washington Slept Here."

Two Symphonic Novelties

By L. A. Sloper

Two novelties adorn the program of the last symphony pair but one of the Boston season; one from an English, the other from an American pen. The first is Benjamin Britten's Variations for String Orchestra on a Theme by Frank Brioge, the composer's opus 10. The other is Samuel Barber's Essay for Orchestra. Between them on the program lies Schumann's Symphony No. 4, in D minor. Strauss' "Till Eulenspiegel" is the last item listed.

The compositions of Britten and Barber, played yesterday afternoon for the first time in Boston, are both works of striking individuality. Britten's Variations (three are omitted in these performances) reveal an indubitable talent. The workmanship is expert, but these are no pupil's exercises. Although the customary devices are employed, the composition is reminiscent of nobody.

The theme is introduced quietly in an unusual setting of chords and runs. An Adagio in similar mood leads to a bright March. This is followed by a Romance in waltz time which indicates that Mr. Britten, though a young man and a "modern," is not afraid of sentiment. The Aria Italiana proves him capable of burlesque, too, and the succeeding Bourrée Classique demonstrates his mastery of modern rhythmic design. A Chant has a devotional air, and a brisk fugue leads to a prolonged restatement of the theme in a Finale which ends calmly. The single hearing roused a desire to hear more of the composer's work. The string choirs of the orchestra played superbly.

A strong impression was left also by Mr. Barber's "Essay." This American composer had been represented before at these concerts only by his Overture, "The School for Scandal," which I missed. In this work, I judge, he is in more serious mood. The "Essay," unconventional in form, is clearly dramatic in mood. Indeed, it might easily be a Prelude to a tragic opera, or incidental music to a drama. Beginning quietly, it rises to a climax of brass and percussion, subsides, is built again to a climax, and finally fades into silence.

Dr. Koussevitzky established a new precedent with this work: he repeated it immediately. He had once played Prokofieff's "Sept, Ils Sont Sept" in both the first and the second half of a program; and did not Mr. Monteux once try the same experiment with Stravinsky's "The Rite of Spring?" But this was probably the first time in the history of the orchestra that a composition had been repeated at once, merely because the conductor liked it.

The experiment yesterday was successful in two respects: the second performance was much better than the first, in which there had been some palpable raggedness in the brass; and the audience, which was lukewarm after the first rendition, having apparently been surprised by the quiet ending, was much more cordial the second time, when it was prepared.

Prizes Awarded School Editors

Student publications of 23 New England secondary schools and seven high school editors were cited today at the second annual seminar on publishing problems of Boston University's New England Interscholastic Press Association.

Nearly 200 student and faculty representatives from 40 junior and senior high schools which are members of the Association, attended the conference at the University's Charles Hayden Memorial.

The Commerce Mercury, student publication of the Worcester High School of Commerce, was awarded grand prize as the best New England school newspaper in editorial content, make-up, and advertising. Other annual NEIPA awards, announced by Prof. Max R. Grossman, head of the Boston University Department of Journalism and Secretary of the Association, were made in various classifications.

'Plaything' Railroad In Maine Up for Sale

BRIDGETON, Maine, April 26 (AP)—Sale of the narrow gauge Bridgton & Harrison Railroad, hired by businessmen as a weekend plaything in recent years, was voted recently by the 58-year-old road's stockholders.

Benjamin Checkoway, Marblehead, Mass., has offered $20,001 for the property, Maurice E. Heath, Railroad Company Treasurer, said. Townpeople own most of the stock.

Mr. Checkoway, a scrap metal dealer, has advised the stockholders he would dismantle the road for junk.

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Entertainment Timetable

Theaters

Shubert— "Rose Marie," musical comedy with Alexander Gray and Nancy McCord. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays, 2:30.

Plymouth— "Tobacco Road," with John Barton. 8:30. Matinee Thursdays and Saturdays, 2:30. (Last day.)

Little Theater

Sanders Theater— "Great God Brown," by Eugene O'Neill. Presented by the Harvard Dramatic Club. 8:30.

Music

Symphony Hall— Concert by the Boston Symphony Orchestra. Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor. 8:15.

Tomorrow

Symphony Hall— Pension Fund Concert by the Boston Symphony Orchestra, assisted by the choruses of Radcliffe and Harvard Colleges. Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor. 3:30.

Jordan Hall— Third concert of the season by the Women's Symphony Orchestra. Alexander Thiede, conductor. 3:30.

Jordan Hall— Concert by Bronislaw Huberman, violinist; Boris Roubakin, accompanist. 8:15.

Films in Boston

Exeter— "The Lady Eve," Barbara Stanwyck and Henry Fonda. 3:25, 6:25, 9:25. "Murder Among Friends," Marjorie Weaver. 2:10, 5:10, 8:10.

Fenway— "That Night in Rio," Alice Faye and Don Ameche. 12:55, 3:55, 6:55, 9:55. "Shadows on the Stairs." 11:40 a. m., 2:40, 5:40, 8:40.

Fine Arts— "Schubert's Serenade," Lilian Harvey. 1:30, 3:30, 5:25, 7:25, 9:25.

Keith Memorial— "Nice Girl," Deanna Durbin. Franchot Tone, Walter Brennan, Ann Gillis, Helen Broderick and Anne Gwynne. 11:35 a. m., 3, 6:20, 9:40. "The Man Who Lost Himself." Brian Aherne. 10 a. m., 1:25, 4:45, 8:05. "March of Time," 11:15 a. m., 2:35, 6, 9:20.

Kenmore— "Northwest Mounted Police," Gary Cooper and Madeleine Carroll. 2:30, 6, 9:30. "Girls Under 21," Bruce Cabot and Rochelle Hudson. 1:10, 4:40, 8:10.

Majestic— Walt Disney's "Fantasia," in Technicolor, with Leopold Stokowski, conductor. Matinee 2:30; evening performance, 8:30.

Metropolitan— "The Great Lie," Bette Davis. 11:15 a. m., 2:35, 6, 9:30. "The Knockout," Arthur Kennedy. 10 a. m., 1:20, 4:45, 8:10.

Modern— "Road to Zanzibar," Bing Crosby, Bob Hope and Dorothy Lamour. 10:15 a. m., 1:05, 3:55, 6:40, 9:30. "Dead Men Tell." Sidney Toler. 9:05, 11:55 a. m., 2:40, 5:30, 8:20.

Orpheum— "Blondie Goes Latin," Penny Singleton, Arthur Lake and Larry Simms. 9:50 a. m., 1:25, 5, 8:30. "Ziegfeld Girl," James Stewart, Hedy Lamarr, Judy Garland and Lana Turner. 11 a. m., 2:30, 6:05, 9:40.

Paramount— "That Night in Rio," Alice Faye and Don Ameche. 10:05 a. m., 12:55, 3:50, 6:40, 9:30. "Shadows on the Stairs." 9, 11:45 a. m., 2:40, 5:30, 8:20.

RKO Boston— "The Great Train Robbery," 10:40 a. m., 1:55, 5, 8. Stage Show: 12, 3:05, 6:05, 9:10. "Dark Streets of Cairo," Sigrid Gurie. 12:55, 4, 7:05, 10:05.

Scollay— "Road to Zanzibar," Bing Crosby, Bob Hope and Dorothy Lamour. 10:10 a. m., 12:55, 3:45, 6:30, 9:20. "Dead Men Tell." Sidney Toler. 11:50 a. m., 2:35, 5:25, 8:15.

South Station Theater— "British Men of Lightship '61.'" "Forbidden Passage." "Abroad at Home." "Sports." "Hollywood Picture People." "Stranger Than Fiction," latest newsreels and other shorts.

State— "Blondie Goes Latin," Penny Singleton, Arthur Lake and Larry Simms. 1:30, 5, 8:30. "Ziegfeld Girl," James Stewart, Hedy Lamarr, Judy Garland, and Lana Turner. 11:15 a. m., 2:45, 6:15, 9:45.

Strand, Huntington Avenue— "Captain Caution." Victor Mature, Louise Platt and Leo Carrillo. "The Lady in Question," Brian Aherne and Rita Hayworth. Continuous from 1-11.

Telepix— "Men of the Light Ship," "First American Revolt," "Deep Sea Expedition," "Bowling," "Hollywood," cartoon and 30 minutes news digest. Continuous 10 a. m. to midnight.

Trans-Lux— "Public Enemy's Wife." Pat O'Brien. 9:38 a. m., 12:21, 3:04, 5:47, 8:30. "A Man Betrayed." 10:51 a. m., 1:34, 4:17, 7, 9:43.

Tremont— "Stranger on Third Floor," Peter Lorre. 9:05 a. m., 12:05, 2:58, 5:50, 8:45. "Down Argentine Way." 10:30 a. m., 1:15, 4:10, 7:05, 10.

Upturn— "The Sea Wolf," Edward G. Robinson and John Garfield. 1:15, 4:50, 8:25. "Lady Eve," Henry Fonda, Barbara Stanwyck. 2:55, 6:35, 10:10.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON—Capitol: "Son of Monte Cristo," Joan Bennett. "Footsteps in the Dark," Errol Flynn and Brenda Marshall. 1:45 and 8.

ARLINGTON — Capitol: "Son of Monte Cristo," L. Hayward and Joan Bennett. "Flight from Destiny." 2 and 8.
Regent: "Trail of the Vigilantes," Franchot Tone. "Five Peppers in Trouble." Continuous 1:30-11.

BRAINTREE — Braintree: "Kitty Foyle," Ginger Rogers. "Saint in Palm Springs," George Sanders. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

BRIGHTON — Egyptian: "Footsteps in the Dark," Errol Flynn. "Son of Monte Cristo," Louis Hayward. 1:30 and 7:50.

BROOKLINE — Coolidge Corner: "Ride, Kelly, Ride." Eugene Palette. 1:50, 5, 8:15. "So Ends Our Night," Fredric March and Margaret Sullavan. 3, 6:15, 9:25.
Brookline Village: "Jennie," Virginia Gilmore. 1:50, 5:12, 8:16. "Hudson's Bay," Paul Muni. 3:38, 6:42, 9:45.
Cleveland Circle: "Come Live With Me," James Stewart and Hedy Lamarr. "Convoy," Judy Campbell. Continuous 2-11.

CAMBRIDGE — Central Square: "Come Live With Me," James Stewart and Hedy Lamarr. "Convoy," Judy Campbell. Continuous 1-11.
Harvard: "Life With Henry," with the Aldrich Family. "Case of the Black Parrot," William Lundigan. 2 and 7:45.
University: "Back Street," Charles Boyer and Margaret Sullavan. 3:05, 6:30, 9:35. "Maisie Was a Lady" Ann Sothern. 1:35, 4:50, 8:05.

CHARLESTOWN—Thompson Square: "Son of Monte Cristo," Louis Hayward and Joan Bennett. "Flying Wild." Continuous show.

DORCHESTER—Codman Square "Come Live With Me," James Stewart and Hedy Lamarr. 1:55, 5:45, 9:40. "Son of Monte Cristo," Louis Hayward. 3:49, 7:45.
Dorchester: "The Gay Caballero." Cesar Romero. "Nobody's Children," Edith Fellows. 2. Continuous, 7-11.
Franklin Park: "Come Live With Me." James Stewart and Hedy Lamarr. 3, 6:35, 9:30. "Son of Monte Cristo," Louis Hayward and Joan Bennett. 1:15, 4:50, 8:15.
Strand: "Lady Eve," Barbara Stanwyck, Henry Fonda. 2:45, 6:23, 9:38. "Tall, Dark and Handsome," Cesar Romero. 1:16, 4:54, 8:13.

EGGLESTON SQUARE — Egleston: "Virginia," Fred MacMurray and Madeleine Carroll. "You're the One." 1:45 and 7:45.

EVERETT — Capitol: "Virginia," Stirling Hayden, Madeleine Carroll. 3:10, 6:10, 9:10. "Meet the Chump." 2:05, 5:05, 8:05.
Park: "Kit Carson," Jon Hall and Lynn Bari. "Bitter Sweet," Nelson Eddy and Jeanette MacDonald.

HYDE PARK: — Fairmount: "Virginia," Fred MacMurray, Madeleine Carroll and Stirling Hayden. 2:01, 5:55, 9:39. "Road Show," Adolphe Menjou. 4:25, 8:09.
Hyde Park: "Sky Devils," Spencer Tracy and Ann Dvorak. "I was a Spy," Madeleine Carroll and Herbert Marshall. 2 and 8.

JAMAICA PLAIN — Jamaica: "Strawberry Blonde," James Cagney and Olivia de Havilland. "Land of Liberty." 1:45 and 7:45.

LEXINGTON — Lexington: "Virginia," Madeleine Carroll and Fred MacMurray. 2:30, 6, 9. "Father's Son," John Litel. 4:20, 7:50, 10:50.

MALDEN—Granada: "Convoy," Judy Campbell. 1:50, 5:02, 8:14. "Back Street," Charles Boyer and Margaret Sullavan. 3:13, 6:25, 9:37.
Mystic: "Land of Liberty." 1:40, 4:55, 8:10. "Buck Privates," Abbott and Costello. 3:20, 6:35, 9:50.
Maplewood: "Dr. Satan Serial, No. 9." 1:55, 4:58, 8. "Thundering Frontier," Charles Starrett. 2:15, 5:18, 8:20. "Slightly Honorable," Pat O'Brien and R. Terry. 3:18, 6:20, 9:22.
Orpheum: "Texas Rangers Ride Again," John Howard and Ellen Drew. "Michael Sahyne, Private Detective," Lloyd Nolan and Marjorie Weaver. 1:45 and 7.
Strand: "Melody for Three," Jean Hersholt. 1:30, 4:50, 8. "So Ends Our Night," Fredric March and Margaret Sullavan. 2:35, 5:55, 9:05.

MATTAPAN — Oriental: "Tall, Dark and Handsome," Cesar Romero. 1:15, 4:42, 7:52. "Lady Eve," Barbara Stanwyck. 2:45, 6:12, 9:22.

MEDFORD—Fellsway: "Kitty Foyle," Ginger Rogers. "Saint in Palm Springs," George Sanders 1:30 and 7:30.
Medford: "Hudson's Bay," Paul Muni. 2:30, 8:25. "Meet the Chump," Hugh Herbert. 4, 6:45, 10.

MELROSE—Melrose: "Western Union." Robert Young and Randolph Scott. 1:30, and 7:30.

NATICK—Colonial: "Back Street," Charles Boyer and Margaret Sullavan. 3:20, 9:05. "Tall, Dark and Handsome." Cesar Romero. 2, 7:45.

NEEDHAM — Paramount: "Strawberry Blonde," James Cagney. "Li'l Abner," Lum and Abner. 2 and 8.

NEWTON — Paramount: "Maisie Was a Lady." "Road Show." Adolphe Menjou. 1:30 and 8.

NORWOOD — Norwood: "Back Street," Margaret Sullavan, Charles Boyer. "Meet Boston Blackie," Chester Morris and Rochelle Hudson.

QUINCY—Quincy: "Golden Hoofs," Jane Withers. "Great Train Robbery."
Strand: 'Back Street," Charles Boyer and Margaret Sullavan "Road Show," Adolphe Menjou

REVERE—Boulevard: "Land of Liberty." "Great Mr. Nobody," Eddie Albert. 2 and 8.
Revere: "Land of Liberty," "Great Mr. Nobody," Eddie Albert. 2 and 8.

SAUGUS—Drive-In: "You'll Find Out," Peter Lorre, Boris Karloff and Bela Lugosi. "My Son is Guilty," Continuous from 7:30.

SOMERVILLE—Capitol and Ball Square: "Son of Monte Cristo," Louis Hayward and Joan Bennett. "Honeymoon for Three," George Brent and Ann Sheridan. 2, Evenings at 6:15.
Central: "Chad Hanna," Henry Fonda. "San Francisco Docks," Burgess Meredith. 2 and 8.
Davis Square: "Great Profile," John Barrymore "You're Out of Luck." 2 and 8.
Strand: "Dr. Kildare's Crisis," Lew Ayres and Lionel Barrymore. "A Night at Earl Carroll's." 2 and 8.

SOUTH BOSTON — Broadway: "High Sierra," Humphrey Bogart and Ida Lupino. "San Francisco Docks," Burgess Meredith. 1:30 and 7:45.
Strand: "Flight from Destiny," Thomas Mitchell. "Lone Wolf Keeps a Date." 1:30. Continuous from 5:30.

SOUTH WEYMOUTH — Camee: "Kitty Foyle," Ginger Rogers. "Saint in Palm Springs," George Sanders. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45

WAKEFIELD—Wakefield: "Sky Murder," Walter Pidgeon and Donald Meek. 2:09, 7:54. "Third Finger, Left Hand," Myrna Loy and Melvyn Douglas. 3:25, 9:10.

WALTHAM—Embassy: "The Lady Eve," Barbara Stanwyck. "Tall, Dark, and Handsome," Cesar Romero. Continuous from 2-11.

WATERTOWN—Coolidge: "Hudson's Bay," Paul Muni. "Life With Henry." 1:45 and 7:45.
Watertown Square: "The Thief of Bagdad," Sabu and Conrad Veidt. "Island of Doomed Men." 1:45 and 7:45.

WAVERLEY — Strand: "Virginia," Stirling Hayden, Madeleine Carroll. "Life with Henry," Jackie Cooper. 2 and 7:45.

WELLESLEY HILLS — Community Playhouse: "Hudson's Bay," Paul Muni. "Wild Man of Borneo," Frank Morgan and Billie Burke. 2:30 and 7:45, daily, except Sundays.

WEST NEWTON — West Newton: "Strawberry Blonde," James Cagney. "Play Girl," Kay Francis. 2 and 7:45.

WEYMOUTH — Drive-In: "He Stayed for Breakfast," Melvyn Douglas and Loretta Young. "Babies for Sale," Rochelle Hudson and Glenn Ford. Continuous from 7:30 p. m.

WINCHESTER — Winchester: "Hudson's Bay," Paul Muni. 3:29, 8:04. "She Couldn't Say No," Roger Pryor. 2:45, 6:45, 9:48.

WOLLASTON — Wollaston: "Footsteps in the Dark," Errol Flynn and Brenda Marshall. "You're the One." Bonnie Baker and Orrin Tucker. 1:45 and 7:45.

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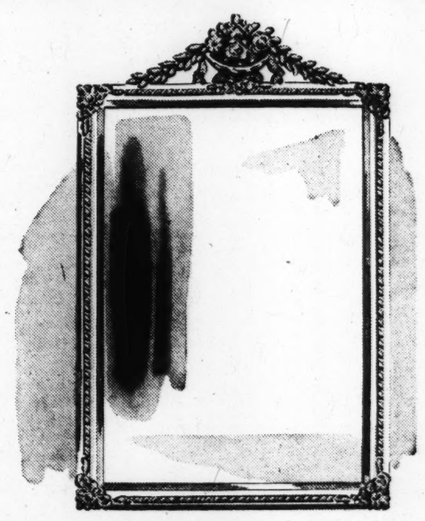

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Potential Star Wins the Northern California Junior Golf Championship

Tournament Patterned On The British Competition

Pacific Coast Sidelines

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO—Athletic sons of athletic fathers were much to the fore in this year's Northern California junior golf championship, which was captured by Earl (Ed) Fry, Jr. (Alameda), from Paul Pabst (San Francisco) on the 37th hole. Earl also won the medal round with a one-under par 71.

This interesting tournament (patterned along the lines of the British junior championship and sponsored by the Northern California Golf Association) attracted a total of 76 entrants whose ages ranged from 10 to almost the maximum limit of 19. Open to sons of members of the N. C. G. A., the high schools and junior colleges can also send four entries each, the only restriction being the age limit.

First prize is one year's possession of the $350 perpetual trophy presented by the N. C. G. A. and permanent possession of a replica. Winner and runner-up also receive an official "poppy-design" trophy from the Association. The course chosen this year was that of the Lake Merced Golf and Country Club the same which is used every third year for the San Francisco National Open Match Play championship.

Plays Then Caddies

Among the many interesting happenings was that of 10-year-old Ned Eichler, who after winning his first-round match, caddied for his brother Dick, who also won his match. The next day Ned was defeated and as soon as his match was over again took up the caddy duties for his brother, who this time was beaten on the 24th hole. The best match of the tournament was between Mel Nathan, Jr., and Bill Epley. First they tied, with Nathan carding a two-under par 70 up to that point and Epley a 71. On the 23rd hole Epley won the match. He was the most improved player in the tournament as he had a handicap of 27 in 1940 and 6 this year.

Young Fry, who won the championship, will not be 16 until May and therefore has three more years of eligibility in this tournament. The son of Earl Fry, professional at Alameda, the youngster stands 5-9 and weighs 132 pounds. He won two extra-hole matches and by doing so kept clean the family record as his father has not only never lost a match on that (517-yard) hole but has won three championships there on extra-hole matches.

On the thirty-fifth (155-yard) hole the youngster made what was conceded to be the greatest shot in the 15-year history of the championship. His drive landed in the sand trap guarding the green. Taking plenty of time to make his decision he decided to play a chip (although most players would have exploded). His shot landed 10 feet from the pin and rolled into the cup to give him the lead in the match. He missed a four-foot putt on the 36th, which forced the match into extra holes and he won the championship on the 37th with a birdie.

Fry had one faithful follower throughout the whole five days of the tournament—his mother. Even during the heavy rain which fell while her boy played his semi-final round, she stayed right with him although the rest of the gallery fled to the clubhouse for shelter.

After cousin Robert Fry had been eliminated by Morgan Fottrell on the 19th hole of their match, Earl, next day, retrieved the family reputation by defeating young Fottrell—also on the 19th.

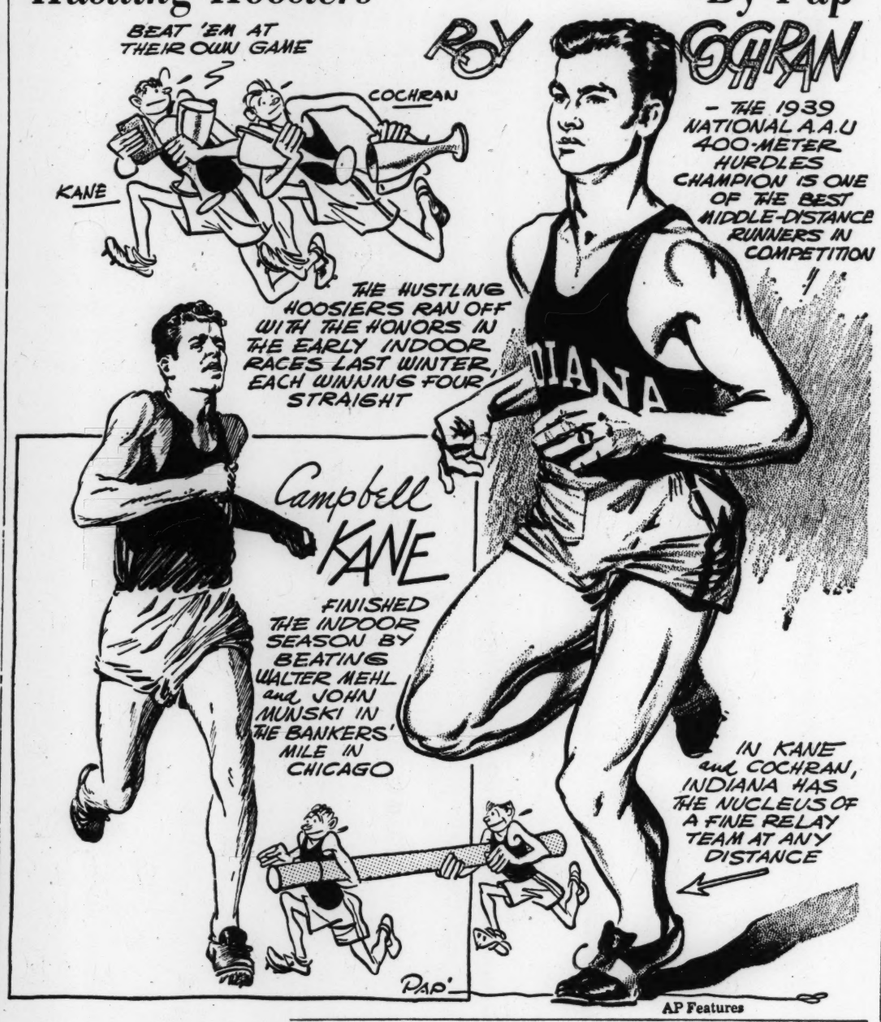
Well Grounded

Earl has been well grounded in the fundamentals of the game by his father . . . he has good approach shots . . . beautiful irons . . . good average length of 230 yards (one drive in the championship final was about 280 yards) . . is very accurate . . . and an excellent stylist. His father plans to enter him in all coming California tournaments as well as the sectional qualifying rounds of the National Open and National Amateur. He appears to be a potential champion and may be the next Californian to duplicate Lawson Little's splendid competitive performances. Naturally his golfing future will be followed with great interest by all who saw his excellent play in the 1941 Northern California junior championship.

Originator and still director of this splendid tournament is Henry "Bobs" Roberts. This Manchester-born Englishman came to San Francisco in 1899 with a fondness for every kind of sport except the one with which his name will always be intimately associated—golf. He was a valuable member of the greatest cricket team team ever to play in the San Francisco Bay region and in his position as sports writer for "The Chronicle" covered everything but golf. Strangely the golf enthusiasts of that day did not wish to have any publicity, however when the editor decided that that sport should also be covered "Bobs" was given the assignment.

Determined to do his job well he thoroughly studied the fundamentals of the game and became such an authority that for the past 27 years he has been the official handicapper for the Northern California Golf Association (which has a membership of around 10,000). He arranged all the tournaments for the 1915 Panama-Pacific Exposition and edited the "Green Book of Golf." In 1926 he made a trip to England, saw Bobby Jones win the British Open and also witnessed the playing of the British junior championship.

Hustling Hoosiers —By Pap'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BY COCHRAN
COCHRAN
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Campbell KANE
FINISHED THE INDOOR SEASON BY BEATING WALTER MEHL and JOHN MUNSKI IN THE BANKERS' MILE IN CHICAGO
IN KANE and COCHRAN, INDIANA HAS THE NUCLEUS OF A FINE RELAY TEAM AT ANY DISTANCE
PAP'

AP Features

Almost any track and field coach would be thrilled to have one runner as capable as either Roy Cochran or Campbell Kane, so Coach E. C. Hayes must feel doubly blessed with both these stars on his University of Indiana squad. Cochran is one of the finest middle distance runners in the country and Kane looms as one of the great milers of the future.

Cochran made a show of the Eastern stars in the early races on the boards and took four straight races over the 600-yard route. Kane was equally successful over the half-mile and 1,000-yard distances.

At Richton, Miss., high school, Cochran was more interested in baseball and football than in track. He decided to attend Indiana just to work under Coach Hayes, who had deevloped Roy's brother while coaching at Mississippi State College.

Cochran has been an outstanding performer in dual meets. Big Ten, National Collegiate, and National A. A. U. competition in quarter-mile hurdles and flat races and the broad jump. He won the National A. A. U. 400-meter hurdles championship in 1939 and recently won the Big Ten indoor quarter-mile title in 48.4 seconds.

Cochran toured Europe with the A. A. U. team in 1939 and was undefeated abroad in the hurdles. He set British, French and Swiss records for his specialty, and in Germany defeated Hoeling, rated the best on the continent.

Campbell Kane, a powerful striding young giant, found his real form last summer when he won the N. C. A. A. half-mile championship. He started this year off on the right foot by winning the "880" in the Sugar Bowl meet. Indoors, he took Long John Woodruff's place in the half-mile tests. He wound up the recent indoor campaign by defeating Walter Mehl and John Munski in the Bankers' Mile in Chicago in 4:11. He also is the Big Ten indoor and half-mile champion.

Sports Here and There

Gathered From Associated Press Reports

Penn Relays

PHILADELPHIA—Victor in its first two major tests, New York University aimed at four more titles in the 47th running of the Penn Relays today and, with Miler Les MacMitchell for the anchor lap, seemed likely to annex at least two of them.

MacMitchell, who clinched Violet victories in a 3:28.4 sprint and a 10:05.5 distance medley yesterday, returned to anchor the New Yorkers in the two and four-mile relays.

A couple more races such as the I. C. 4-A. champion ran yesterday—he did the mile in 4:13.6 and half-mile in 1:54.1—plus continued fine support from his teammates would just about put N. Y. U. in the prize list.

Even Emil von Elling, the Violets coach, admitted as much. He put it this way:

"If MacMitchell gets any kind of an even start on his lap, we'll do all right."

North Texas Favored

The New Yorkers also were entered in the half-mile and mile relays but took second ranking to the favored North Texas Teachers in both races.

N. Y. U.'s chief opposition in the two and four-mile relays appeared to be Indiana, twice nosed out by MacMitchell's fine anchors yesterday. George Pepperdine, a newcomer from Los Angeles, and Maryland were other top-ranking teams in the two-mile.

A fifth major race on the program was the 480-yard shuttle hurdle relay with Virginia, Yale and Navy as the favorites. Individual events included the 100-yard dash, with Barney Ewell, Penn State's national champion, as top man, and the javelin, pole vault, hammer throw, broad jump and high jump.

New Meet Records

The individual events thus far have produced the only new meet records—a discus throw of 167 ft. 10½ in. by Archie Harris of Indiana and a 9:17.6 two mile by another Hoosier, lanky Fred Wilt. Harris missed a double by an eighth of an inch, finishing that close to Jim Delaney of Notre Dame in the shot put.

Except for MacMitchell's anchors, and a 14.4 high hurdle performance by Tufts' Ed Dugger, track times were generally below par on the opening day—a disappointment that was blamed by some on the chilly weather and by others on crust superimposed on the previously sun-baked track by a hard rain.

Drake Relays

DES MOINES, Iowa — You could be a mighty proud man around this town today if you had a southern drawl.

Emphasis definitely was on the boys from the south and southwest as a stellar group of track and field stars prepared for a climactic finish to the 32nd annual Drake Relays today.

Six new carnival records, including an American mark in the sprint medley, were booked as a result of stunning performances in the opening day of the classic yesterday and additional changes in record listings were anticipated today.

Texans Set Records

Two new marks were posted by sun-tanned lads from Texas. Lone Star state athletes also tied another Drake record.

A quartet of University of Texas sprinters—Morris Barefield, Billy Seay, Freddie Ramsdell and Mac Umstattd—did the record job in the sprint medley, combining their speed over the 440, 220, 220 and 880 yard distances for 3:23.2 race which took eight-tenths second off the mark they established at the Texas Relays two weeks ago.

Lonnie Hill and Carlton Terry joined Seay and Ramsdell in record-smashing jaunts through preliminaries in the 440-yard university relay in 41s. That sheared a half second from the Drake mark, and today the same speedsters had their sights set in the finals on the American record of 40.5, established by Southern California in 1938.

Ramsdell and Terry weren't too busy with their relay duties to qualify for the 100-yard dash final in which they ranked as favorites along with Bill Brown, slim Louisiana State star who won his third straight Drake broad jump title yesterday as well as participating in the sprint activities.

New Discus Standard

Big Al Blozis of Georgetown cut into Texas' domination of the first day's activity by beating Jack Hughes of Texas with a record-breaking toss or 161ft. 5in. in the discus. Hughes, who set the meet record at 159.79 feet last year, did 160ft. 3½ in.

The Georgetown husky, leader among the shot put qualifiers with a push of 52ft. ¼in., hoped to better the world mark of 57ft. 1⅝in. in today's finals.

In addition to Texas University's and Blozis' record-smashing performances yesterday there were these new marks:

College sprint medley—3:27.5 by Pittsburg, Kas., State Teachers.
Iowa college one mile relay—3:24 8 by Iowa Teachers.
Iowa college half mile relay—1:28.7 by Iowa Teachers.
East Texas State Teachers rambled through the half mile college relay in 1:27.5 to tie their own mark.

A. B. C. Bowling

ST. PAUL—More of the nation's outstanding teams tonight will attempt to dislodge the Vogel Brothers quintet of Forest Park, Ill., and their 3,065 total in the 41st renewal of the American Bowling Congress championships.

Three teams hit scores above 3,000 last night in the finest kegling of the 55-day meet and while the heralded Kansas City and Chicago quintets failed in title bids, they gave fans the finest exhibition of pin felling seen in a single night's play.

Heading the 3,000-hit parade was the Joseph L. Gill Five of Chicago which nabbed third place in the standings with a strike-studded 3,034 series.

Adolph "Swede" Carlson, All-America pin ace and former national singles champion, paced the Chicago squad with a handsome 678. He had games of 236, 214 and 288 for a real all-events start, 678.

Women's Bowling

ATLANTA—The Rosslyn girls of Rosslyn, Va., moved into second place in the women's championship team division of the 14th annual tournament of the National Duckpin Congress here last night.

The Rendezvous Bowling Center team of Washington, D. C. held its lead in the division with a score of 1,651, seven more than the total compiled by the Virginia team which included Ida Simmons, the nation's top woman bowler for six consecutive years.

The women's champ rolled 323, surpassed by two other members of her team and equalled by a third. The team was paced by Lucy Rose with a score of 342.

By taking over second place the Rosslyn girls put the Spillway team of Baltimore out of the select group of the five leading teams.

There were no other changes in the standings of the various division leaders but a 13-car special train bringing 450 bowlers, mostly from Connecticut, arrived with the New Englanders ready to begin their quest for team and individual honors today.

U. S. Open Tennis

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, W. Va.—Jan Kozeluh of Fort Lauderdale, Fla., was no match for Fred Perry in a quarterfinal event of the United States Open tennis tournament yesterday as the British ace downed his Czech foe, 6—0, 6—3, 6—1.

Perry had too much speed and power for Kozeluh and at no time was Jan up to the English player's game.

Joe Whalen of Ferndale, N. Y., will meet Perry by virtue of a 6—1, 9—7, 6—2 victory over Frank Repricha of Stamford, Conn.

Richard Skeen of Los Angeles and Walter Senior of Louisville, Ky., will play in the other semi-final match.

Land of Sky Tennis

ASHEVILLE, N. C. — Top-seeded Bobby Riggs, a late arrival at the Land of the Sky tennis tournament here, will seek today to span the long jump all the way to the finals in a single day.

Rained out for the second consecutive day, the tournament was moved indoors yesterday, and five matches were reeled off.

College Baseball

Bowdoin 11, Wesleyan 7.
Colby 4, Northeastern 1.
Middlebury 5, Williams 4.
Rhode Island 9, Maine 1.
Bates 7, Boston U. 5.
Arnold 9, Lowell Textile 1.
Amherst 12, Colgate 2

Minor Leagues

By the Associated Press

International League

Jersey City 4, Buffalo 2.
Newark 8, Toronto 7.
Baltimore 6, Rochester 5.
Syracuse 7, Montreal 2.

American Association

Columbus 5, Milwaukee 4 (11 innings).
Kansas City 5, Toledo 0.
Minneapolis 6—3, Louisville 3—7.
Indianapolis 3, St. Paul 2.

Pacific Coast League

San Francisco 5, Oakland 4 (10 innings).
Sacramento 4, Seattle 0.
Portland 7, San Diego 3.
Hollywood 7, Los Angeles 6.

Texas League

Beaumont 3, San Antonio 2 (11 innings).
Dallas 8, Tulsa 2.
Houston 7, Shreveport 0.
Fort Worth 1, Oklahoma City 0.

Southern Association

Knoxville 5, Chattanooga 2.
Little Rock 8, Birmingham 7.
Nashville 6, Atlanta 4.
Memphis 6, New Orleans 4.

Eastern League

Elmira 6, Williamsport 5.
Wilkes-Barre 5, Scranton 4.
Binghamton 8, Albany 2.
Hartford 7, Springfield 6.

National League

	Won	Lost	Pct.
New York	8	2	.800
Brooklyn	8	4	.667
St. Louis	6	3	.667
Cincinnati	5	5	.500
Chicago	4	4	.500
Boston	4	7	.364
Pittsburgh	3	6	.333
Philadelphia	2	9	.182

Results April 25

Brooklyn 5, Boston 0.
Chicago 8, Pittsburgh 7.
New York 7, Philadelphia 4.
St. Louis 8, Cincinnati 4.

American League

	Won	Lost	P. C.
New York	8	4	.667
Boston	6	4	.600
Cleveland	6	4	.600
Chicago	4	4	.500
Detroit	4	4	.500
Philadelphia	4	6	.400
St. Louis	2	4	.333
Washington	3	7	.300

Results April 25

Boston 3, Philadelphia 1.
New York 6, Washington 0.
Cleveland 5, Chicago 3.
Detroit 12, St. Louis 11.

College Golf

Amherst 4½, Worcester Tech 1½.
Wesleyan 7, Bowdoin 2.

Yankees In Junior League Driver's Seat

By the Associated Press

It's just like trying to make one and one add up to three, but the fact remains that the New York Yankees are bouncing along up there in the American League driver's seat and Joe Di Maggio hasn't had much more to do with the streak that put them there than your Aunt Kate.

The Bronx Bombers pulled themselves into their old stamping grounds just as Joe tapered off his fence-busting. Yesterday's 6-0 whitewashing of the Washington Senators, fashioned with nifty three-hit pitching by Tiny Ernie Bonham, left the Yanks with a three-game winning string and one full game in the lead.

Yet, in those three games, dynamic Di Mag collected the grand total of one hit in 12 batting chances, drove in exactly two runs, fell out of the No. 1 spot among the league's apple-knockers. Which is like suddenly discovering your car is going along nicely with the main bearing back home in the kitchen closet.

Dickey Carrying the Mail

If you're trying to figure it out, you can blame a lot of this sudden return of happy days to the Bronx on (1) the pitching staff, which boasts a completely new set of "bell cows," and (2) Wee Willie Dickey, long regarded as the chief cog in the Yankee machine, who has started to carry the mail again.

For the last couple of years, the Yanks' elbowing ensemble was largely Rufus the Red Ruffing. But Rufus the Red opened on a sour note this season, while your old pal Lefty Gomez has blossomed out once more like a bed of rhododendrons. And a couple of comparative newcomers — Bonham, who's called Tiny because he weighs a mere 205, and Marius Russo, southpaw pride of Long Island—are stepping right along with him. Each of these three has two victories against no defeats, and each did some fancy flinging to win one game in the current streak. They've given up only 21 hits and 5 runs in 27 innings. Two of the three hits Bonham allowed yesterday were strictly scratch safeties.

Dickey, meantime, has hit for .333 in the last four games and has driven in four runs.

Second-Place Tie

The walloping Washington was handed yesterday left the Yanks looking back at two deadlocked rivals in second place—the Boston Red Sox and the Cleveland Indians. Young Heber (Dick) Newsome made his first start for the Sox and chalked up a five-hitter to whip the Athletics 3-1, with the help of Jimmy Foxx's first homer this season. The Indians went all out with a three-run rally in the ninth to knock off the Chicago White Sox 5-3.

Rudy York's two-run single in the ninth gave the defending champion Detroit Tigers a 12-11 decision over the St. Louis Browns in a circus performance that saw eight errors committed.

For doing it the hard way, however, the day's bouquet went to Sweet William Terry's National League leading New York Giants who had to score five runs in the ninth to flail the Phillies 7-4. Chief damage in the rally was done by Morrie Arnovich, a "fugitive" from the Phils, who pinch-tripled with the bases loaded.

Another Phillies graduate, Kirby Higbe, finally won his first start as a Dodger by pitching a four-hitter to give Brooklyn a 5-0 win over the Boston Bees in a game marked by Dolph Camilli's fifth homer—his fourth in five days.

Like the Giants, the Chicago Cubs pulled one out of the hat with a four-run outburst in the ninth inning to nip the Pittsburgh Pirates 8-7. Simply by getting their runs in batches of twos, the St. Louis Cardinals cuffed the Cincinnati Reds around 8-4.

Golf Is Great Game But Nobody Knows the Rules

NEW YORK, April 26 (AP)—There are millions of golfers, and, to hear Fred Corcoran tell it, there are millions of golf rules. Everybody makes up his own until the only standard equipment is the right to embellish a story in the locker room.

These one-man legislatures don't make their laws with any idea of getting a bulge on an opponent. The situation is due to a profound ignorance of what's in the book.

"Golf is the only sport in which most of the players don't know the rules," Corcoran, P. G. A. tournament manager, declares. "When the game first is taken up the player goes out with some friends, gets the general idea of the game, and let's it go at that.

Women Stumped

"They don't bother to spend a dime for a set of rules and learn what they can do and can't do. Even tournaments are filled with players who are stumped when some simple question arises. Particularly women's tournaments. You've probably been in the officials' tent time after time when some plump matron came huffing and puffing over the hills from a distant fairway to get a ruling on something she would know if she knew her rules.

"I get hundreds of those A-says, B-says, who's-right? Letters, most of them on questions covered by the rules. Do you know, incidentally, that there is no rough on a golf course?"

If he had said fairway, we would have been inclined to agree with him, as when we play a golf course we see nothing else but rough.

"That's right," he continued without waiting for an answer. "There is no rough in the rules. The rough and fairways are the same. When some designation is needed, such as when a preferred lie is permitted, a stipulation is made, such as: 'The portion known as the fairway.'

"And do you know there is no penalty for a caddie walking into a trap? And that it costs a stroke to lift a ball out of casual water in a trap? And that practice swings are permitted on the course? And that you can't hold up a match waiting for a ball on the lip of a cup to drop?"

He was reminded that Horton Smith waited five minutes for a ball to drop in a Florida tournament not long ago while a spectator named Kenesaw Mountain Landis sputtered and fumed and wanted to know if there weren't any rules in this game.

"That's right," Corcoran admitted, "and Smith was wrong on that."

Hold Meetings

Corcoran's idea as to how to correct this ignorance-is-bliss situation concerning the rules is for each association, or even club, to hold a meeting each spring, supervised by someone who knows what he is talking about.

Such instruction would lead to greater enjoyment of the game, and save many a friendship, he contends. Many beautiful friendships have been snapped off over some trifling argument over rules.

Incidentally and beside the point, Corcoran says that Jimmy Demaret predicts a new record in the national open at Fort Worth this year. The course favors the long hitter, he says, so no Johnny-Come-Lately will take the crown. It will be some established player.

Jimmy Demaret? Could be.

Chess — by F. R. Chevalier

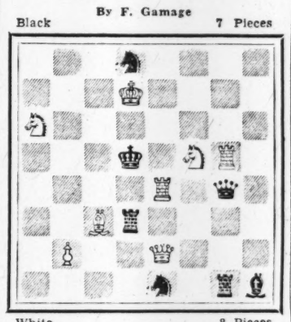
Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

April 26, 1941

Problem No. 2343

By F. Gamage

Black 7 Pieces



White 8 Pieces

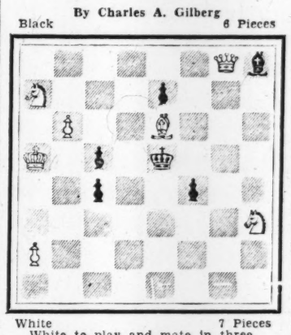
White to play and mate in two.

(First Honorable Mention, North American Tourney, Correspondence Chess League of America, 1937-1938.)

Problem No. 2344

By Charles A. Gilberg

Black 6 Pieces



White 7 Pieces

White to play and mate in three.

(Composed before 1890. This series, presented through the kind co-operation of E. W. Allen, comes to a close. Further examples of the composing skill of another leading composer will follow.)

Solutions to Problems

No. 2341. K:-B3

No. 2342. 1. Q-K2 K-Q4 or P-B4
2. R-B6

1. ——— R-K6
2. R-B4ch

1. ——— R-Q6
2. R-B6:h

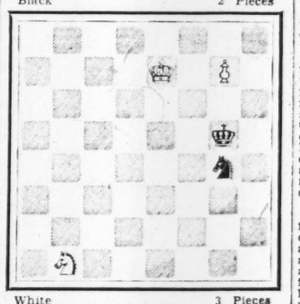
1. ——— B-B2
2. R-Kt6ch

1. ——— P-B3
2. Q-Kt4ch

End-Game No. 559. Black wins: 1 ... B-R7ch (Black); 2 K-R, B-B8; 3 Q-Q, B-K7, and Black wins.

End-Game No. 560

Black 2 Pieces



White 3 Pieces

Black to play, White to win

(Simple, but White has to play just so.)

White on Gamage

The active periods in the career of P. Gamage as a problemist have been relatively brief. He composed his first problem in 1901 and withdrew from active chess in 1914; then in 1937 he took up composing afresh, with new enthusiasm, which happily has continued to the present time.

Perhaps the best suggestion of Gamage's position in the problem world is given in the words of an eminent European problemist and critic of the younger generation who wrote him at the time he resumed composing: "Allow me to congratulate you on your intention to take up composition again. It will be a splendid come-back and a wonderful surprise to all problem lovers! Unlike that of other great pre-war composers, your fame has been surviving up to this day. Though I was not born when you ceased composition I have been able to collect quite a fair lot of your problems and have always felt that they really belong to the present era of two-move work. They generally are a long way ahead of their time. I need only refer to the well-known modern theme of your First Prize, Tidskrift for Schack, 1911, for which the name of Gamage is now in general use."

It is always interesting to try and analyze what it is that makes an artist in any field ahead of his time. It may be the discovery and use in a rather crude form of new tools which are destined to be employed with finer artistry by others who come after, when training in a particular field has become more highly specialized; or it may be the use of existing tools and materials to produce new results. The materials of the problemist are themes, be they generalized themes, such as the pinning or half-pinning of an opponent, or specialized themes, such as the Gamage potential interference of a pinned Black piece, permitting the unpin of that piece by a White withdrawal on the mating move, as embodied in the Tidskrift prize winner referred to above.

The problems of Gamage, it seems to me, appear ahead of their time to many solvers because of the purpose for which the themes are used in so many of them. A majority of other composers use their themes as an end in themselves. They visualize a particular theme, which may be extremely intricate and interesting in itself, and then they bend all their energies to obtaining a sound presentation of the theme. When that is done they are satisfied, and the measure of their success is chiefly reckoned in the novelty or difficulty or complexity of the theme itself. Excellence in the construction or key is, of course, all to the good, but it is incidental and subordinate to the full realization of the theme. In many of the problems of Gamage, the theme is used not so much as an end in itself, but as a means to a higher end. Gamage's thought is not so much what new turn he can give to an idea, or what further complexity he can introduce, but to what new blend of artistic mates, what new surprise of key, or what new embodiment of constructive beauty the theme can be applied. His ideal is one to which every composer would attain, if he could; but many are tied down by the intricacies of their themes and they rarely have the reserve of skill necessary to carry the theme beyond its accurate and thematic presentation, so they lose sight of the vastly greater opportunities which may lie beyond. Every now and again, as unexpectedly as a rainbow after a dull or stormy day, there appears one of the outstanding composers, who begin where others usually leave off and who make problems which are no longer simply thematic, but fully artistic. In this select company, so far as the two-mover goes, Gamage has won a front rank. That he could have achieved similar success in the three-mover, if his interest had held, is shown by the series of masterpieces he made in this length of problem during his early period. But it is perhaps fortunate that he has restricted himself to the two-mover in his later period. For there has been a great need in recent years of just such an influence as his two-move themes have received such intensive study that their thematic content is now regarded as paramount by many critics and many tourney judges. Greater attention to artistic possibilities is perhaps the prime necessity of the moment if the interest of solvers in these highly thematic problems is to be maintained and the two-mover carried forward to a better future.

I have been privileged to see many of Gamage's finest problems evolve. Perhaps a mere sketch will come first, showing a new wrinkle in some familiar line, some cross-check let us say, or some blend of interferences with openings of White guard in the so-called modern manner. Then presently will follow a group of half-a-dozen or more easily completed renderings based upon the sketch, developing it as it originally was or exploring new side-lights in numerous unexpected directions, breaking away from the pure theme and introducing new play of some related character. Next, perhaps very promptly, will come the finished problem, refined in setting, equipped with some charming little key-move, everything complete; or there may be a wait of a year or more, and the finished position will come then with an apologetic "I don't see how I failed last year to see how easily this could be fixed up."

In closing, may I refer again to the Tidskrift prize winner of 1911. The theme as suggested above, is the interference of the Black Queen by the two moves of the Black Pawn, each permitting the White Queen to widraw from its initial position and give mate without danger of interposition from the newly released Black Queen. To the technician this constitutes the Gamage theme just as a related effect, leading up to an unpin of the Black piece by White interference, is known as the Goethardt theme. But to the solver it is the unforgettable charm of the key-move and the serenity of the whole construction which makes the problem a universal favorite. If the theme be a new discovery, all the better, but every problem cannot have a new theme and new or old, Gamage's problems are embodied at their best in the beauty of form which makes them beyond question the models of the future.

Alain White

April 5, 1941

NOTE: Alain White has been a great figure in problem composition and appreciation for about as long as P. Gamage, and like Gamage, he has had his inactive years. Lately, however, he has again taken up his pen in behalf of his favorite hobby. This article and one on Lloyd in recent issues of the Chess Review testify to this.

Cable Game

Cable matches are rare nowadays, although for many years annual Anglo-American matches were held. The game below was played in a match between New South Wales and Victoria, Australia.

Petroff Defense

Greenfield White	Nield Black	Greenfield White	Nield Black
1 P-K4	P-K4	19 QxQch	RxQ
2 Kt-KB3	Kt-KB3	20 Kt-Q2	P-Kt4
KtxP	P-Q3	21 KtxKt	KtP-Kt
4 Kt-KB3	KtxP	22 KR-K	KR-Q
5 Q-K2	Q-K2	23 P-B4	R-Q3
6 P-Q3	Kt-KB3	24 B-B3	P-KB4
7 B-Kt5	Kt-B3	25 R-Q2	R-Kt3
8 BxKt	PxB	26 K-R2	P-QB3
9 Kt-B3	B-K3	27 P-QKt4	K-B2
10 Castles	Castles	28 Kt-R4	R-Kt4
11 P-Q4	P-Q4	29 B-R5	P-R4 (a)
12 P-KKt3	B-R3ch	30 Kt-B5	PxP
13 K-Kt	KR-K	31 KtxBch	PxKt
14 B-Kt2	Q-Q2	32 RxP	R-R
15 Q-Kt5	P-R3	33 R-K3	P-B6
16 Q-Kt3	B-B	34 R(Q2)-K2	RxPch
17 P-QR3	Kt-R4	35 K-Kt	R(Kt4)-R4
18 Q-R4	Kt-B5	Resigns	

(a) The turning point. Now Black has the advantage.

College Tennis

Brown 8, Bates 1.
Vermont 8, Connecticut 1
Harvard 7, St. John's 2.
Bowdoin 6, Wesleyan 3.

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Red Sox vs. Philadelphia
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Filene's Men Store—Hub. 2196

News of Art, Music and the Theater

A Saturday Page

British War and Fire Pictures

By Jan Gordon

London

Quite a number of people who have visited the slowly growing collection of "War Pictures" at the National Gallery have expressed to me a feeling of disappointment in them. In the general sense of chaos that surrounds us we are trying to find small profits here and there. The courage of the bombed is a case in point, the improved condition of the evacuated children another, and so on. And one thing that we somehow expected with confidence was a spurt forward in the art of painting such as the last war gave us. After the last war some bold painters came forward with striking records; the exhibition of the war pictures at the Royal Academy in (I think) 1921, was one of the most outstanding British exhibitions held in that spot since Turner and Constable were showing there.

A German refugee critic, Peter Naumberg, writing in the London German paper, Die Zeitung, gives, under the guise of a compliment, a reason, perhaps, for our dissatisfaction. He points out that the exhibition is extraordinarily English. The particular English quality that he selects is its lack of posture. There are, he says, no generals with outstretched arms or Red Guards glaring towards the enemy, as in the U. S. S. R. pavilion at Venice in 1928, or, as in the House of German Art in 1937, or Hitlers to right of 'em, Hitlers to left of 'em, Brown Shirts, or S. S. Men who must pose as heroes even if they are only buttoning up their uniforms.

* * *

We are, of course, both notorious and exasperating to other nations in our habit of understatement, or what might be called public modesty, such as that practised by the tennis champion who, under questioning, will admit that he does play a bit. To a nation rather shy of face-to-face praise the habit has certain social conveniences, but we begin to feel that in art a line might be drawn between the extremes of modesty and of bombast.

In the case of the War Pictures I do not believe that the sense of understatement comes from "public modesty" so much as from art consciousness. The last war in its way appointed its own artists. True, such men as Nevinson, Paul Nash, Stanley Spencer, Henry Lamb, and Wyndham Lewis were beginning to be known before the war, but they were not exempted from service; their paintings came out of things that they had experienced and suffered. They were cris de coeur, while one has a feeling that too many of the present pictures are cris d'artistes..

I think sensitive members of the public are becoming aware that here there is, perhaps, too much of artists trying to express themselves through the war and not enough of the war trying to express itself through artists. In 1919 the two Nashes and Eric Kennington had been in the front lines, Wyndham Lewis was in the artillery, and Lamb, Spencer, and Nevinson in the medical corps. Had they been official observers and recorders their works would most probably not have had the poignancy that they did have.

* * *

Today the greater part of the work is being done by the official observer. True, the old hands have not lost their cunning. Stanley Spencer and Paul Nash, in their best things, still give the needed feeling of tensity; Stanley Spencer's "Ship Welders" crouch in awkward, confined positions that the spectator feels sympathy within himself. Paul Nash's wrecked German bombers give a sense of sinister tragedy, Eric Kennington's heroic heads are continued in an expanding series with never-failing invention, William Roberts' munition workers have become semimechanisms growing out of a strange piece of steel-work.

Among the recent additions, too, are some that strike notes of their own. Henry Moore, the sculptor, has been down in the tube shelters, and from thence he brings strange figures that represent his attitude to the shelters. His images solidify the feeling of human beings crowded underground in murky fear, his technical devices are remarkable, stimulated perhaps by a research for quality something akin to that of Paul Klee. Another sculptor, Dobson, has a vivid image of a burning street in Bristol. But John Piper extracted more tensity out of a corridor in the War Office than he does out of the ruins of Coventry Cathedral. John Armstrong painted derelict houses before the Germans made any at all; actuality still out-distances his efforts, as it also does those of Graham Sutherland. In recording scenes in the Women's Land Army, Miss Evelyn Dunbar is revealing both skill and wit.

Another exhibition recently staged in London is of a rather different kind. This is of pictures by young Auxiliary Firemen, paintings of fire scenes which, as one of the artists said, had literally been burned into the memory. These are real "front line" pictures. Passing from the professional war pictures to the firemen's pictures one feels that although the firemen are young artists, without the experience of the selected national painters and not quite so high in technical standard, they have nevertheless acquired something by dire experience. These pictures are cris de coeur, and though they may lack something here and there in quality of aesthetic articulation, the feeling that they are cris comes out clearly.

Artists such as Rudolph Heybrook, Leonard Rosoman, Matvyn Wright, Norman Hepple, Turpin, Leslie Baker, and Paul Dessau, all hitherto unknown to the public, have made definite marks in a show of unusual intensity. In a way one might almost say that, so far, their performance is greater than their promise, but performance itself has a way of inspiring further promise.

Orchestras in New York

By Oscar Thompson

New York

Without orchestras, New York's music would have been almost as arid in mid-April as it ordinarily is in late August. Yet it was a pianist who supplied the most talked-of performance of the period under review. Vladimir Horowitz's playing of the Tchaikovsky's B flat minor Concerto with the NBC Symphony undoubtedly took on an additional measure of excitement because of the conducting of Arturo Toscanini. But much as his father-in-law's dominating musicianship may have figured in determining basic tempi and adjusting details of the ensemble, no one but Mr. Horowitz had anything to do with the astounding octaves that were the talk of the town after the performance. The final pages of the concerto were played at an almost incredible speed. But the playing was as expert as it was precipitous. Those of an enormous audience who expected virtuosity had it in excelsis and not to the exclusion of poetic feeling, though the slow movement has had more of dreamy sentiment at other hands. This was true of both the piano and the orchestral part.

Mr. Toscanini's reading of Tchaikovsky's "Pathetic" Symphony raised anew familiar questions anent the tempi, one reviewer timing it as running eight and a half minutes shorter than the last performance of the work under another conductor—an average of more than two minutes per movement! Whether the symphony gains or loses musically and emotionally by this sweeping acceleration remains something of widely differing individual opinions. Certainly, there was no sacrifice of clarity; and that, Mahler once declared, was the real test of whether any movement was too fast.

Incidentally, Mahler made clear that in this he did not refer specifically and solely to the fast movements. If he found that a slow movement somehow failed of the expected effect, his procedure was to increase the tempo instead of drawing it out. Toscanini's opinions on such matters still are to be sought, not in print, but in performances, and there could be no doubting what his views were in this instance. As the concert—the last of the NBC Symphony's regular season—was broadcast listeners far and wide were in a position to agree or disagree as emphatically as those seated in the auditorium.

* * *

Not only did Otto Klemperer demonstrate a full possession of all his former powers as a conductor when he returned to the platform of Carnegie Hall last Monday evening but he made out a very good case for a discarded practice in orchestral playing—that of having the violins and violas stand, as Bülow did with his Meiningen orchestra. There have been instances in recent years when conductors have called on the string players to play in unison some virtuoso piece, such as a movement from a Bach violin sonata, and have given the performance a special fillip by having all the players on their feet, like a soloist. But, so far as could be recalled, this was the first time since the early days of the New York Philharmonic when the string players (cellos excepted) of a New York orchestra had remained standing for the entire program.

As the orchestra was one newly got together for this particular concert, comparisons were not in order. But it could be said that the violinists and violists played with spirit and with the freedom of movement that presumably is one of the reasons why soloists prefer a standing position. The program brought to attention a particularly worthy transcription by the conductor of Bach's Organ Sonata in E major, the choice of orchestral timbres permitting it to sound much like the original. Hindemith's "Nobilissima Visione" Suite has not previously asserted as much appeal for the reviewer as it did on this occasion. Also well played were Mozart's "Eine Kleine Nachtmusik" and Bethoven's "Eroica." When it was remembered that the musicians had not played together before they began rehearsing for this concert, the level of the playing spoke highly not only for the conductor's ability but for the quality of the surplus musicians available for such ventures.

* * *

Meanwhile the much-guested City Symphony has come under the leadership of Edwin McArthur, whose misfortune it was to follow the brilliant Sir Thomas Beecham. Though it could not be regarded as anything outstanding, the American conductor gave a creditable accounting of the Schubert "Unfinished" and fared acceptably well with the orchestral accompaniment for Chopin's E minor Concerto, played ably enough by Jan Smeterlin. But there was little of sparkle in "The Barber of Seville" Overture, which, with Tchaikovsky's "Romeo and Juliet," rounded out the first part of Mr. McArthur's three programs.

Still another novelty has been added to John Barbirolli's considerable array at the Philharmonic-Symphony's concerts. Arthur Benjamin's "Overture to an Italian Comedy," if in no sense momentous or likely to be long remembered, came to the ears as lively, melodious, and well-orchestrated, and was engagingly well played. The composer, who was born in Australia, trained in England, and now lives in Canada, has said that he had no specific comedy in mind. At the same concert Nathan Milstein played the solo part in Lalo's "Symphonie Espagnole" with the same brave show of technique that characterized his performance of Dvořák's A minor Concerto at another of Mr. Barbirolli's programs earlier in the week.

"The Infanta Margareta," by Velasquez

Shown in the Survey of Spanish Painting at the Museum of Art, Toledo, Ohio.

Musical Likes and Dislikes

By W. H. Haddon Squire

London

"Musicians never agree," remarked a friend the other day. As the follower of another art—architecture—he should have remembered the nature of glass houses. It was so long since one had heard the ancient allegation—a gibe probably thrown at the first musician—that memory reverted to old and happy, far-off things, the jolly musical battles of long ago, when Gluckists and Piccinnists pulled off each other's wigs, and brooding Brahmsians denounced the wicked Wagnerian "Ring," rightly attributing to it all kinds of ulterior motifs.

Although Mr. Shaw wrote "The Perfect Wagnerite" one is not certain whether the Bayreuthers were altogether fortunate in their champion. To him Brahms was "rather tiresomely addicted to dressing himself up as Handel or Beethoven and making a prolonged and intolerable noise," besides being "the most wanton of composers," "nothing more than a sentimental voluptary," and "a great baby." He drew attention to Brahms' "extraordinary mechanical power of turning out the most ponderous description of music positively by tons" and the "mountainous tedium" and "agonies of lassitude" undergone by unfortunate audiences who "listened with a perverse belief that Brahms is a great composer."

The Brahmsians, of course, could have retorted that most of these descriptions fitted Wagner just as well as they did their idol, or better, and that perhaps Mr. Shaw was never quite so funny as when he was unaware of it. Anyhow these extracts from "Music in London, 1890-94" convey the impression that Brahms, at that period at any rate, did not enjoy the privilege of striking on Mr. Shaw's box. Some young people of today lack the faith of their elders in the names of Wagner and Brahms, which, one hopes, helped to move the "mountainous tedium" they often felt but did not like to own up to.

* * *

A frivolous but very musical young friend recently argued that Brahms' beard had greatly influenced his compositions and that he was always setting it to music, so to speak. She preferred clean-shaven composers, with a texture less thick and bushy. But this young woman was no Wagnerian. Once when offered a seat for the "Ring" she gratefully but hurriedly protested that "it really wasn't necessary," as she had "been sleeping awfully well just lately." Her mother and grandmother would have regarded the "Ring" as a solemn musical duty, whatever "agonies of lassitude" they endured in its performance.

The sport of pitting one composer against another is no longer fashionable. But controversy still swirls round other such big figures as Liszt and Berlioz. In both instances the testimony "for" and "against" is equally weighty, six of one and half a dozen of the other. Indeed admirers and detractors might well join in singing the old couplet:

I have talked with Betsy, and Betsy has talked with me.
And so we've agreed together that we can't never agree.

But in taking the classic examples of musical disagreement one is merely recounting exceptions which prove an opposite rule. Anyone can confirm this by plodding through the six fat volumes of Grove's Dictionary of Music and Musicians—a very monument of unanimity. "Musicians never agree" is as loose a generalization as "Gentlemen prefer blondes." Not all gentlemen prefer blondes and musicians are not, as is implied, peculiarly disposed to disagreement. On the contrary; to those of us who frequent the opera and the concert hall the unanimity which marks both choice of programs and their interpretation is often positively distressing. Orchestral conductors, it is true, make brave efforts to escape this deadly uniformity and sometimes succeed in making a familiar score almost unrecognizable. Even composers, with a relatively few exceptions, write exactly the kind of works we expect them to write. In Mozart's day composers wore uniforms; now they are worn by their works and works are worn, as Gertrude Stein might say.

* * *

Like the rest of our species, musicians quite naturally have their likes and dislikes. Some people enjoy oysters and caviare; others do not, but this lack of agreement does not necessarily denote a petulant, contentious character. Similarly musical likes and dislikes are often independent of either logic or reason. One may perceive, for instance, the qualities of Schumann and yet feel an aversion for all his works with the possible exception of the Piano Concerto. Mendelssohn's oratorios, again, are often actively disliked by those who feel the greatest admiration for his Violin Concerto and the "Midsummer Night's Dream" music. A world-famous musician once confessed that to him most of Bach was "beautiful but boring." A well-known English composer turns green at the mention of César Franck; another yawns after a few bars of Beethoven. Such instances could be multiplied indefinitely but there are few musicians who would not admit that the fault is "in ourselves." For sheer violence of opinion experience shows it is difficult to out-rival the musical ignorance that plumes itself on knowing what it likes, or compete with that little knowledge, equally dogmatic, the danger of which is by no means limited to its possessor.

Likes and dislikes are sometimes derived from one's earliest musical environment. They may be based on the unconscious imitation of an admired teacher or mark a stage of growth—or stoppage. Some begin their musical life or experience in the past, some in the present. Some, of course, never reach the present at all. They like everything up to Brahms and dislike everything after him—of which there is now enough to keep them pretty busy. But as many musicians have discovered to their surprise, it is possible for likes and dislikes to change places without even asking the permission of their owner.

A Renaissance of Etching

By Dorothy Grafly

Philadelphia

The revitalizing of etching as a print medium in America is the unmistakable message of the Print Club's eighteenth annual salon devoted to that form of the graphic arts.

A year ago the same salon was inept, but the present show places the etching shoulder to shoulder with the lithograph as an effective medium for the transfer of contemporary thought.

Perhaps for this reason the exhibition has been signally honored by the Library of Congress in Washington, which, even prior to the opening, purchased 11 of the prints, including the $100 Lea purchase prize print, "Going to Town," by Niels Ydes Andersen of Kenmore, N. Y., and second mention print, "Oasis," by Albert Gould of this city.

Other prints acquired were "Mexican Mothers," by Freda Leibovitz; "Lady with Program," by Minna Cirton; "Lowtide," by Pasquale Masiello; "Pennsylvania Farm," by Abbo Ostrowsky; "Sam," by Moses Hyman; "Harvest," by Keith Shaw Williams; "Hillside Farm," by Marco Zim, and "Summer Solitude," by George Jo Mess.

From the standpoint of contemporary art thought the prize-winning print and the first honorable mention merit comment. "Going to Town" is a vigorous rural impression. In viewing the scene you take the place of the driver behind two horses that head out along a zigzag, telephone-pole-accented dirt country road toward a dramatic cloudburst. The print has the smell of the soil and the farm, and gains tempo through the trot of the horses.

* * *

The first honorable mention went to one of the show's most dramatically vigorous prints, born of strong reaction to war's horrors, "Man and War," by Harry Sternberg.

These prints, therefore, present two opposite poles of present-day art creation—the first stressing stable and only superficially changing verities; the second, man's destruction of man.

In the latter vein, also, are prints by two other of the show's strong men, Edward Hagedorn and Ralph Fabri. Hagedorn is so imbued with the drama of submarine sinkings that his etchings, "Torpedoed" and "Sinking of the Rawalpindi," have all the swift-line zest of personal participation. They suggest besides, as does Sternberg's "Man and War," the important influence on contemporary etching technique and subject matter of the bold freedom that has given lithography its lead over other print media. It may even be this interinfluence that is responsible for revitalizing the etching process.

Except for the Sternberg conception, however, honorable mentions went to prints typically American in subject matter; to "Lawrence Kupferman's statement of dilapidated Victorian architecture, "Saratoga Springs Victorian," and Dorothy Morrison's sketch of Amish men and women at their market stalls, "Flowers for Sale."

* * *

A sculpture renaissance in Philadelphia is suggested by the annual exhibition of oils and sculpture by members of the Fellowship of the Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts, at the parent Academy.

So impressive, in fact, is the sculpture section that it claims the May Audubon Post prize traditionally given to painting. The winner is E. Richard Duhme, runner-up last year in a Prix de Rome contest. His honor group, titled "Boy and Calf," was shown recently in the annual flower show here, which offered an unusual number of prizes for garden sculpture.

Sculpture mention went to Constance Bouck for "Elegy," a simplified standing small nude, which somehow strikes one as much less spirited than the same artist's rampant iron figurines of a lion and a unicorn. Gladys Tuke also claimed a mention for her sensitive little mare and foal sketch, "Mother Love."

Other noteworthy pieces are Harry Rosin's reclining nude, and head of a small girl, "Luli"; an interesting curve and angle abstraction which A. P. Hankins titles "Family," and an amusing pig just crawling from a mud wallow, the work of Elizabeth Pollock.

Paintings in the exhibition seem more run of the mill. Two trends, however, are evident—one toward the prevailing tension of the day; the other, opposite in emotional timbre, maintaining quiet equilibrium. Of the latter type is Henry McCarter's "Trappe Church," outstanding canvas of the show, and worthy winner of the Fellowship gold medal award.

A Promising Talent

By Harold Hobson

London

The annual performance of the Royal Academy of Dramatic Art was of special importance and interest this year, even though circumstances deprived it of some of its usual glory. It is the custom to hold this yearly celebration, in which the students of the Academy compete for various prizes, in the spacious surroundings of the Haymarket Theater. For some reason, however, the Academy on this occasion had to be content with the more straitened, though fully adequate, conditions of its own private theater.

Eight more or less ambitious selections from the world's dramatic art were given, ranging from English, through French, to Hebrew and mime. The program began with the first act of Emlyn Williams' "The Corn Is Green," continued with the Ophelia scene from "Hamlet," the first and third acts of Molière's "Georges Dandin," the third scene of "Abraham Lincoln," "The Prodigal Son" in mime, a scene from "Stage Door," and the last act of "A Midsummer Night's Dream," taking on the way a highly dramatic Hebrew recitation entitled "The Dying Soldier."

* * *

The general standard of the performances was high, but the afternoon was notable principally for the appearance of a young actor—said to be no more than 17½ years old—called Alan Badel. He took part in three of the selections, as the Welsh miner in "The Corn Is Green," as Dandin in the Molière play, and as the Prodigal Son in the play in mime. It is obvious from the nature of this casting that considerable things were expected from him, and the four judges—Dame Irene Vanbrugh, Miss Yvonne Arnaud, Mr. William Armstrong, and Mr. Herbert Farjeon—can have had no hesitation at all in awarding him the Bancroft Gold Medal. He outshone all his rivals and in the French play showed a really remarkable fluency, liveliness, and ease.

Some actors in the audience, perhaps touched with that generosity of appreciation which is one of the marks of the profession, were ready to hail him as a second Irving. Mr. Henry Oscar, for example, who was sitting just in front of me, declared that nothing like young Badel had ever been seen in London. Whilst hardly more than a boy he was a potential star of the first magnitude. I should hesitate to go so far myself. Certainly Mr. Badel has a technique of astonishing maturity. He does all the right things in the right way. He moves, speaks, and looks in exactly the right way. But whether this is the mark of a great actor may be disputed.

* * *

The especial significance of the Academy's performance lay in this. With so many theaters closed, young players lack opportunity for development, and there is a danger that, for the great outburst of dramatic activity to be expected after the war, the supply of young players will not be sufficient. Such an institution as the Academy does a great deal to offset this possibility. Normally it has about 250 students, but this number was reduced to 90 at the outbreak of war. It rose to 120 in the spring of 1940, but fell to 52 with the beginning of the Blitzkrieg. It has now mounted again to over 70, and the general excellence of the 1941 annual performance shows that the Academy is maintaining its usual lofty standard.

The Chicago Symphony Season

By Felix Borowski

Chicago

With the concert presented April 17, the Chicago Symphony Orchestra closed its fiftieth season. Mr. Stock, in the last few years, has made a practice of bringing forward the First Symphony of Brahms as the high light of his concluding program, and he did so again at this performance. His interpretation had extraordinary nobility and power, and in the finale the conductor and his men raised the music to a plane of dramatic eloquence that seldom has been evoked from a composer as restrained and as abstract as Johannes Brahms.

It has been a tradition of the organization for many years to offer to the public at the final concert of the season only music that long has been known and esteemed. On this occasion Mr. Stock departed from it by producing one entire novelty, as well as two works which had received their first hearing during the season that has just closed.

The novelty was an uncommon one. As the orchestra had been celebrating its golden jubilee, the conductor bethought himself to ask 12 Chicago composers to write a variation each upon an American folk tune which, entitled "El-a-noy," had been drawn from Carl Sandburg's book, "The American Songbag." "El-a-noy," which the program book explained was probably some pioneer's version of Illinois, turned out to be an appealing tune of modal character, somewhat suggestive of an Irish origin. The 12 variations, which might easily have sounded ineffectively unhomogeneous, proved to be anything but that, although no little variety of mood and substance was set forth.

The other pieces on Mr. Stock's program were the comedy overture, "Scapino," by Walton—an exceptionally clever and engaging work—and the brilliant Festival Fanfare by the conductor which had opened the season, and which now served as a sumptuous coda.

The season as a whole has been one of the most interesting in the orchestra's existence. Special efforts were put forth in order to give distinction to the golden jubilee. Not least attractive was the plan of commissioning some of the world's foremost composers to write special music for the series of concerts. These composers comprised John Alden Carpenter, Alfredo Casella, Rudolph Ganz, Reinhold Glière, Roy Harris, Zoltán Kodály, Nicholas Miaskowsky, Darius Milhaud, Albert Noelte, Leo Sowerby, Igor Stravinsky, and William Walton. Of interest, too, was the exchange made between the Chicago Orchestra and the Philharmonic-Symphony of New York, by which the two organizations visited each other's territory, with happy results in either case.

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Previous day's sales 424,900
1941 volume to date 42,169,959
1940 volume to date 70,059,308

Market Trend Irregular In Dull Trading

NEW YORK, April 26 (AP)—Irregularly lower price tendencies prevailed in today's stock market as many potential buyers retired to await developments in the war, labor and taxes.

While scattered plus signs were seen near the final hour, small declines were plentiful and numerous issues unchanged.

Dealings were negligible throughout although one 6,000-share block of Panhandle Producing at 1¼ helped the volume. This issue later tacked on ⅛ of a point at 1⅜, a new year's high.

Laggards included U. S. Steel, Montgomery Ward, Boeing, North American, N. Y. Central, Chesapeake & Ohio, Du Pont, Eastman Kodak and J. C. Penney. American Telephone and Woolworth edged into new low territory for 1941.

Resistant were Dow Chemical, Santa Fe, General Electric, Deere, Douglas Aircraft, American Smelting and Chrysler.

Speculative sentiment was chilled, brokers said, by the apparent fall of Greece to the Nazis, the threat to steel production and other defense industries by fuel shortage due to the soft coal mining deadlock, and lack of definite information regarding the form of the forthcoming tax bill.

A constructive market indicator was seen in the Associated Press compilation disclosing the first 175 companies to report for the initial 1941 quarter had an average earnings increase over the like period a year ago of 16 per cent.

Notice was taken of revised estimates in transportation circles that the railway equipment purchasing program would be stepped up by more than 100,000 new freight cars in order to guard against possible dearth of materials when armament manufacturing gets into full swing.

Tire company shares were studied as the Rubber Manufacturers Association announced shipments of automotive casing were up substantially last month while March production was the highest in four years.

Northwest Alunite DevelopmentPlanned

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PORTLAND, Ore.—Danger that the United States' fast-expanding aluminum industry might be crippled by unavailability of foreign supplies of bauxite ore, a chief source of aluminum, has touched off the development of Pacific northwest alunite fields. From alunite is derived alumina, the powder-like substance from which aluminum is made.

Already private interests have drawn plans for the erection of an alumina plant in Portland. Northwest alunite fields have been charted. The raw materials would be gobbled up by the Aluminum Company of America, which has three plant units in production in the lower Columbia basin, and the Reynolds Metals Company, another aluminum manufacturer whose new plant at Longview will make the Portland area one of the Nation's major aluminum centers.

Use of northwest alunite ores for alumina "would be the making of the aluminum business on the west coast," Dr. Paul J. Raver, Bonneville-Grand Coulee power administrator, said in announcing plans for the alumina plant. "This is the key to a tremendous development."

Currently aluminum plants near here depend on alumina manufactured in Alabama from bauxite ore obtained principally in Dutch Guiana. Development of the vast alunite deposits in the Enumclaw area of Washington would make western aluminum plants independent of the foreign and eastern supply markets.

G. M. Workers' Weekly Pay Averages $41.24

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—General Motors hourly workers for all classifications of work, including both men and women, in the United States earned an average of $41.24 per week in the first quarter of 1941, an increase of $6.25 per week over the average weekly earnings for the corresponding period a year ago, it was announced by Alfred P. Sloan, Jr., Chairman of the corporation.

Mr. Sloan stated that the greatly expanded operations within the corporation during the first quarter of 1941 are reflected also in the increased number of workers, hours per worker, average hourly earnings and amounts disbursed through pay rolls.

The average weekly number of hours of employment in the United States plants of General Motors was 41.9 for the 1941 first quarter as against 37.4 for the same period in 1940. The average hourly earnings increased from 93.6 cents in the first quarter of 1940 to 98.3 cents in the first quarter of 1941. This compares with an average hourly wage rate of 69.2 cents for all manufacturing industry for February, 1941, as reported by the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, and an average hourly rate of 76.4 cents for 25 major industries, as reported by the National Industrial Conference Board for the same month.

Expects Iron Ore Shipment Rise

NEW YORK (AP)—Great Northern Railway expects to handle 25 per cent more iron ore shipments in 1941 than the 19,889,781 tons hauled in 1940, F. J. Gavin, President, stated in his annual report. The road's net income in 1940 of $10,208,194 was slightly larger than in any of the past 10 years, Mr. Gavin said.

1941 High	1941 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
53	46	Abbott (1.60a)	1	48	48	48	Apr25
51¾	44¼	Acme Steel (4)	1	44½	44½	44½	Apr25
7¾	5⅛	Adams Ex (.40e)	3	5¼	5¼	5¼	+ ⅛
223¾	19¾	Adam-Millis(1)	1	19¾	19¾	19¾	Apr 4
157⅝	13¼	Addressog (1)	1	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅛
42½	35¾	Air Reduct (1a)	1	36	36	36	— ¼
⅝	⅜	Air-Way El Ap	3	⅞	⅜	⅜	Apr24
5	4¼	Alaska Jun (½)	2	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
⅝	⅜	Alleghany Corp	11	⅜	⅜	⅜	
9¼	5⅞	Alleg pf xw	1	7	7	7	Apr24
105⅜	7	Alleg pf $30 ww	1	7¾	7¾	7¾	— ½
21½	16	Alleghany pr pf	4	20	19½	19½	Apr25
25⅜	18¼	Alleg Lud (½g)	2	20⅜	20¼	20⅜	+ ⅛
11¼	8	Allen Ind (¼g)	1	8¾	8¾	8¾	Apr23
165	144½	Al Ch & Dye (6)	1	148	148	148	— ½
11¼	10¼	Allied Kid (1)	4	11	11	11	Apr23
14¾	11¾	Allied Mills (1e)	9	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	+ ⅜
7⅜	5¼	Allied Stores	6	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	Apr25
80	71½	Allied Str pf (5)	1	71½	71½	71½	Apr24
37	25⅜	Allis-Ch (1½e)	3	25¾	25¾	25¾	— ¼
17¾	14½	Alpha Cem (½g)	4	15	15	15	Apr23
1¼	1	Amal Leather	2	¾	1	1	Apr25
15¼	10	Amal Leath pf	1	10	10	10	Apr12
52	44	Amerada Cp (2)	1	48⅞	48½	48½	Apr25
17¾	14⅜	Am Ag Ch (.30g)	1	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅜
58½	40	Am Airlines (1e)	5	46¼	46¼	46¼	+ ⅛
8¼	5½	Am Bank Note	2	6	6	6	Apr25
8¼	5⅜	Am Bosch	1	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	Apr24
38	29⅞	Am Br S (.40g)	1	31½	31½	31½	Apr25
1¾	1	Am Cable & R	1	1¼	1¼	1¼	+ ⅛
95¼	82	Am Can (4)	2	82¼	82¼	82¼	—2
185	175	Am Can pf (7)	5	174⅞	174	174	—1
31⅜	23	Am Car & Fdy	1	24⅛	24	24	Apr25
69	56	Am C & F pf (7)	1	65	65	65	
23⅛	18½	Am Ch & C(.80g)	5	19	19	19	Apr25
115	107	Am Ch&C pf (5)	1	107	107	107	Apr22
121	105	Am Chicle (4a)	1	106	106	106	Apr23
8¾	6½	Am Coltyp (.30g)	1	6½	6½	6½	Apr25
6⅛	4⅝	Am Comm Al	3	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
14¼	9½	Am Crys S (½g)	4	12½	12½	12½	
17⅛	11½	Am Encaus Til	6	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	— ⅛
5	3¾	Am European	2	4⅝	4½	4½	Apr16
11⅛	⅝	Am & For Pow	1	⅝	⅝	⅝	
173¼	117⅛	Am FP$6pf(.60k)	1	133¾	133¾	133¾	Apr25
21	14¾	Am FP$7pf(.70k)	2	17⅛	17	17	Apr25
3⅞	2⅛	Am & F P 2 pf	2	2¼	2¼	2¼	
38½	29	Am-Haw SS (2)	9	33½	33	33½	+ ½
4⅛	2⅞	Am Hide & Lea	1	3	3	3	
30	28	Am H & L pf (3)	1	28	28	28	Apr16
51	46¼	Am Home (2.40)	1	47¾	47¾	47¾	Apr25
17⅛	11⅞	Am Ice	5	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	
22¼	20	Am Ice pf (½e)	1	20½	20½	20½	Apr24
4¼	3½	Am Internat'l	15	3½	3½	3½	Apr25
13¼	12⅛	Am Inv Ill (1)	7	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	Apr22
50	48½	Am In Ill pf(2½)	1	48½	48½	48½	Apr 8
17⅛	10¾	Am Locomotive	5	11¾	11¾	11¾	+ ½
94⅜	79	Am Loc pf(3½k)	3	81	80¾	80¾	Apr25
13¾	10¼	Am M & F (.34g)	2	10⅞	10¾	10⅞	+ ⅜
5¼	2¼	Am M & Metal	6	4½	4½	4½	Apr25
19½	15½	Am Metal (½g)	4	15½	15½	15½	Apr24
3¼	1	Am Power & Lt	6	1⅛	1	1⅛	
46¾	35¾	AmP&L$6pf(3k)	3	35⅜	35⅜	35⅜	— ⅛
39	31	APL $5 pf (2½k)	4	30⅜	30¼	30¼	— ¾
7¼	6	Am Rad&S(.15g)	1	6	6	6	
15⅞	11⅞	Am Roll M (.35g)	1	13¼	13¼	13¼	+ ¼
7	5⅝	Am Saf R (¼g)	2	5¾	5¾	5¾	Apr25
8⅜	7¼	Am Seat (½e)	4	7¼	7¼	7¼	Apr25
45¼	34	Am Sm & R (1g)	1	37	37	37	+ ½
154	138¾	Am Sm&R pf (7)	1	144	144	144	Apr25
54	37	Am Snuff (3a)	6	39	37	39	Apr25
28½	19	Am Steel F (½g)	1	20	20	20	+ ⅛
11¼	9⅞	Am Stores (¼g)	7	10⅛	10	10	Apr21
13½	11⅜	Am Stove (.60g)	1	12	12	12	Apr25
19	13	Am Sug R (½g)	1	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	+ ⅛
93	81	Am Sugar pf (7)	2	86	86	86	Apr24
14½	12⅛	Am Sum Tob (1)	1	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	Apr22
168¾	154¾	Am T & T (9)	7	154⅜	154¼	154⅜	— ⅜
73½	66¼	Am Tobacco (5)	3	66¾	66⅜	66⅜	Apr25
74½	67½	Am Tob B (5)	3	67⅞	67¾	67⅞	+ ⅛
159	147½	Am Tob pf (6)	1	146¼	146¼	146¼	—1¾
7	4⅛	Am Type Fdrs	1	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	Apr24
7¼	4⅛	Am Water Wks	1	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	
99⅛	89⅜	Am W W 1 pf (6)	1	89⅜	89⅜	89⅜	Apr25
8⅜	5¾	AmWoolen	1	6	6	6	Apr25
60⅛	51	Am Wool pf (2k)	1	54½	54½	54½	— ½
8	5	Am Zinc L & S	3	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
54	50	Am Z prpf(1¼k)	1	50	50	50	Apr 8
27¾	22⅛	Anaconda (½g)	7	23½	23	23⅜	+ ¼
14¼	11⅞	Anchor H (.80e)	5	11½	11⅛	11½	Apr25
12½	9	Andes Cop (¼g)	1	9	9	9	Apr23
2⅛	1½	A P W Paper	1	1½	1½	1½	Apr17
30	25	Arch-DM (.35g)	1	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	Apr24
111⅝	109½	Arm Del pf (7)	2	110¼	109⅝	110¼	Apr24
5½	4¼	Armour Ill	1	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	
58	47½	Armour Ill p pf	1	51¾	51¾	51¾	— ¾
60	60	Arm Ill pf	1	60	60	60	Feb13
34⅜	26½	Arm Cork (½g)	4	26¾	26¾	26¾	— ½
8⅞	6⅞	Arnold C (⅜g)	1	7	7	7	Apr19
6¾	4⅜	Artloom (¼g)	2	5	5	5	Apr22
7⅝	5⅝	Assd Dry Goods	1	6¾	6¾	6¾	+ ⅛
87	79½	Assd D G 1 pf(6)	1	79½	79½	79½	Apr24
99	87	Assd DG2pf 6¾k	1	90	90	90	Apr12
35⅛	26	Associates (2)	1	28	28	28	+1
28	18	Atch T&SF (1e)	15	26½	26	26½	+ ⅜
70	60¼	Atch T&SFpf (5)	6	68½	68⅜	68½	Apr25
20¼	13½	Atl Coast Line	4	19⅜	18⅞	19⅜	+ ¾
23¼	13½	Atl G&W Indies	1	20½	20½	20½	Apr25
29	16½	Atl G&W In pf	1	27¼	27¼	27¼	Apr24
24¼	20¾	Atl Refining (1)	1	23	23	23	
110¼	107⅞	Atl Refin pf (4)	1	108	108	108	Apr16
7⅛	9⅝	Atlas Corp (¼g)	1	6¾	6¾	6¾	
49¾	47½	Atlas Cp pf (3)	4	49½	49½	49½	
72¼	62½	Atlas Pow (¾g)	1	62½	62½	62½	Apr21
7	6	Atlas Tack (.15g)	1	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
2⅞	1½	Austin Nichols	1	1½	1½	1½	Apr21
5¼	2⅜	Aviation Corp	85	1	3	3	
		B					
19	12¼	Bald Loco ct	1	13¼	13¼	13¼	
4⅜	3⅛	Balt & Ohio	1	3½	3½	3½	
7½	4⅜	Balt & Ohio pf	4	6⅛	5⅞	6⅛	+ ¼
6⅛	5	Bangor & Ar	1	5¼	5¼	5¼	Apr25
10½	7	Barber As (½e)	2	7¼	7¼	7¼	
7½	6½	Barker Br (¾e)	1	7	7	7	Apr24
9⅝	7⅝	Barnsdall (.30g)	18	8½	8¼	8⅜	Apr25
247⅜	183¾	Bath IrWks(¾g)	1	215⅜	215⅜	215⅜	
313⅜	271½	Bayuk Cig (1½)	1	28	28	28	— ⅛
24⅜	22	Beat Cream (1a)	1	23	23	23	Apr24
103	103	Beat pf ww (5)	1	103	103	103	M'r 10
104	104	Beat pf xw (5)	1	104	104	104	Feb 5
126	113¼	Beech-Nut (4a)	1	114⅞	114⅞	114⅞	Apr25
8⅜	7⅜	Beld-Hem (.80)	1	7¾	7¾	7¾	Apr25
37¾	32⅜	Bendix Av (2g)	1	34	34	34	+ ½
20⅞	19¼	Benef I L (.45g)	7	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	Apr25
56⅞	55½	Ben IndLpf(2½)	1	55½	55½	55½	Apr24
32	27	Best & Co(1.60a)	1	27½	27½	27½	Apr24
89½	68⅛	Beth Steel(1½g)	8	69⅝	69	69½	+ ½
131½	121½	Beth S 7% pf (7)	1	122	122	122	+ ¼
28	23¼	Bigelow-S (1g)	2	24	23¾	23¾	Apr25
21¼	16½	Black &Dk(1.60)	1	17	17	17	Apr25
10¼	6⅜	Blaw-Knox(.15g)	1	7	7	7	
18⅜	15	Bliss & L (¼g)	1	14¾	14¾	14¾	— ¼
18⅜	12⅜	Boeing Airplane	5	13⅛	13	13⅛	— ⅛
35	25½	Bohn A&B (½g)	1	26	26	26	Apr25
22⅜	17¾	Bond Strs (1.60)	1	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	— ⅜
20⅛	18⅜	Borden Co(.60g)	2	19¼	19	19¼	+ ¼
20¼	16	Borg-Warn .40g	2	17½	17½	17½	
17⅜	⅞	Boston & Maine	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	+ ⅛
39⅝	30	Bower Roll B(3)	1	32½	32½	32½	Apr25
4½	3¼	Brew Corp (.10g)	1	3½	3½	3½	Apr25
12⅜	8¾	Bridgeport (¼g)	1	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	
25⅜	18⅛	Briggs Mfg (½g)	1	19	19	19	— ⅛
41	34¼	Briggs & S (¾g)	1	34¼	34¼	34¼	Apr25
44½	38	Bristol-M (2.40)	1	38	38	38	Apr18
21½	21⅝	Bkly & Q Trans	1	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	Apr24
18⅛	5¾	Bkly-Man Tr	2	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅛
14⅛	10	Bklyn Un Gas	1	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	+ ⅛
30½	30	Brown Shoe (2)	1	30	30	30	Apr17
23½	19½	Bruns-Bal (½g)	2	20	20	20	
12⅝	9	Bucyrus-E (.15g)	6	9⅞	9⅜	9⅜	Apr25
5¼	3½	Budd Mfg	8	3⅝	3½	3⅝	Apr24
7¾	5½	Budd Wh (.20g)	2	5¾	5¾	5¾	+ ⅛
34¼	24	Bullard Co (½g)	4	24¼	24	24¼	Apr22
33¾	27½	Bulova Wat (2a)	4	29	28⅝	29	Apr25
18½	16¼	Burling Mill (1)	1	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	Apr25
53¼	50	Burling pf (2¾)	3	50	50	50	Apr23
8¾	7¾	Burr Add (.30g)	5	8	8	8	— ¼
3¾	2¼	Bush Terminal	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	
5⅛	4½	Butler Br (.15g)	2	4⅝	4½	4½	— ¼
21⅝	19¾	But Bros pf(1½)	2	20	20	20	Apr24
4⅜	3	ButteCop&Zinc	1	3	3	3	— ⅛
11¾	7½	Byers (AM) Co	2	7½	7½	7½	Apr23
12	8⅛	Byron Jack(¼g)	2	8½	8⅛	8⅛	Apr25
		C					
21¾	16¾	Calif Pack (1)	1	19¼	19¼	19¼	
53	51	Calif P pf(2½)	1	52½	52½	52½	M'r 26
1½	1	Callahan Z-Lead	1	1	1	1	
7¼	5½	Cal & Hecla(¼g)	1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ¼
14⅞	11	Camp Wy (.60g)	1	11¼	11¼	11¼	
13¾	11⅝	Canada Dry .60)	5	12⅜	11⅞	11⅞	Apr25
4¼	3½	Canadian Pacific	3	3¾	3⅝	3¾	+ ¼
39⅞	35⅞	Cannon Mills ½g	1	36½	36½	36½	
3¼	2⅜	Capital Adm A	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	Apr23
30½	22	Carpent Stl(1½g)	1	24	24	24	
3½	2⅜	Car & Gen (.10)	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	Apr25
59¼	43	Case (JI) Co(3e)	1	44¾	44¾	44¾	— ½
50¼	40	Caterpill Tr (2)	1	40⅜	40⅜	40⅜	— ½
28⅜	20	Celanese (½g)	3	20⅝	20¼	20⅝	Apr24
10	7	Celotex Cp (1a)	5	9⅛	9	9	
22¾	16¾	Cent Aguir (1½)	4	17½	17½	17½	+ ⅛
2⅝	1½	Cent Foundry	5	1⅝	1½	1½	— ⅛
3	2⅛	Cent RR NJ	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	Apr15
6⅞	4¼	Cent Violetta S	1	4½	4½	4½	Apr19
3½	2½	Century Rib M	1	2½	2½	2½	Apr21
34⅛	27	Cerro de Pas(2g)	3	29½	29½	29½	Apr24
5⅜	3⅛	Cert-teed Prod	3	3	3	3	— ⅛
21¼	17¾	Chain Belt (¼g)	3	17¾	17¾	17¾	Apr 9
20⅜	17½	Champ PF (¼g)	2	17½	17½	17½	Apr25
18	12⅛	Checker Cab	1	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	Apr23
44⅛	37⅛	Ches & Ohio (3)	7	38½	37⅞	38½	+ ⅛
102½	97¾	Ches & O pf (4)	1	98⅛	98⅛	98⅛	Apr17
3	2⅝	Ches Corp	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	Apr25
1½	⅝	Chi & E Ill	3	1¼	1¼	1¼	Apr25
4⅜	1⅜	Chi & E Ill A	3	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
2½	½	Chi Great West	8	2¼	2	2	Apr25
8⅛	3⅞	Chi Great W pf	4	7⅛	6⅝	7⅛	+ ⅜

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8¼	6	Chi Mail O (¼e)	7	6¼	6	6	Apr23
15½	9½	Chi Pneu Tool 1g	1	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	— ½
44½	37½	Chi P T cv pf (3)	3	37½	37½	37½	Apr22
52½	49	C P T pr pf(2½)	1	49	49	49	Apr 8
		Chi Rock Is & P	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	Apr18
¼	⅛	C R I & P 6% pf	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	Apr18
⅜	⅛	C R I & P 7% pf	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	Apr 4
9½	8½	Chi Yel Cab (1)	1	8½	8½	8½	Apr23
13⅜	10⅜	Chickasha (½e)	1	11¼	11¼	11¼	+ ⅜
2⅞	1½	Childs Co	3	1⅜	1½	1½	Apr23
72⅛	56¼	Chrysler (1½g)	7	58	57⅜	57¾	+ ¼
10¾	8¾	City I & F (.30g)	2	8¾	8¾	8¾	Apr25
3	2¼	City Stores	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	Apr25
37¾	31¼	Clark Eq (¾g)	5	31¾	31¾	31¾	Apr24
33¾	25	Clev Gr B (.40g)	6	26½	26	26	Apr17
35¼	26⅞	Climax M (1.20)	2	33	32¾	33	+ ¾
34	28½	Cluett P (½g)	5	31	31	31	
106	87	Coca-Cola (3¾g)	1	89¾	89¾	89¾	Apr25
62½	60	Coca-Cola A (3)	1	61	61	61	Apr22
13	11⅛	Colgate-P (½a)	7	12⅜	12¼	12¼	— ⅛
103½	100¾	Colg-P pf (4¼)	1	102½	102½	102½	Apr21
30¼	21½	Collins&A (2¼g)	4	20½	20½	20½	—
21¾	17¼	Colum Br A .45g	5	18	18	18	— ¼
21	17¼	Colum Br B .45g	2	18¼	18⅛	18⅛	Apr25
47⅜	23¼	Col G&E (.10g)	11	27⅜	23¼	27⅜	+ ⅛
82⅛	74⅝	Col G&E pf A(6)	6	75	74¼	75	Apr23
67⅜	49⅜	Colum Pict	1	4½	4½	4½	+ ⅛
24⅞	21¼	Colum P pf(2¾)	1	21½	21½	21½	Apr22
80½	70	Col Carb (1g)	2	70	70	70	Apr25
31	24	Coml Credit (3)	1	25¼	25¼	25¼	
104	99⅜	Com Cr pf (4¼)	2	100	100	100	Apr25
37⅞	29⅝	Coml Inv Tr (4)	3	31⅜	31⅛	31⅜	+ ⅛
110	104½	ComT cv pf(4¼)	1	104¼	104¼	104¼	— ¾
11½	8⅜	Coml Solv (¼e)	1	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
	⅜	Com'th & South	17	⅜	⅜	⅜	
61¼	49	Com&Sou pf (3)	2	56	55⅞	56	+1¼
30⅛	26	Com Edis (1.80)	5	27	26¾	27	+ ⅛
4	3	Conde Nast(¼g)	1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	Apr16
18½	14	Congoleum (1)	2	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	+ ⅛
29⅝	22½	Cons Aircr (2e)	2	24¾	24¾	24¾	Apr25
15⅞	11	Cons Cig (13¼e)	5	11¼	11	11	Apr22
7½	5¾	Cons Cop (¼g)	1	6	6	6	
23⅜	19	Cons Edison (2)	18	19⅛	19	19	— ⅛
107⅜	103½	Cons Ed pf (5)	1	103½	103½	103½	— ½
¾	½	Con Film Ind	4	⅝	⅝	⅝	Apr17
8¼	7¼	Cons F pf (¼k)	5	7¾	7¾	7¾	Apr25
3⅛	2½	Cons Laundries	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
6¼	5¼	Consol Oil (½)	4	5½	5⅜	5½	
1⅜	¾	Con RR Cuba pf	4	1	1	1	Apr18
4½	2⅞	Consol'n Coal	1	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	Apr25
21	15¼	Consol'n Coal pf	1	16	16	16	Apr21
106⅝	101½	Con Pow pf(4½)	1	103	103	103	Apr22
15⅞	12½	Container (½g)	1	13¼	13⅛	13¼	Apr25
13	7⅝	Cont Bak (A)	3	11¼	11¼	11¼	+ ¼
1⅛	⅝	Cont Bak (B)	2	½	½	½	Apr25
98	79	Cont Can (8)	2	92¾	92¾	92¾	— ¼
40½	33	Cont Can (1g)	7	35½	34⅞	35¼	Apr25
8¼	6⅝	Cont Dia F (1)	2	7¾	7¾	7¾	— ⅛
39⅝	35¼	Cont Ins (1.60a)	5	36⅛	36	36	— ¼
4⅜	2⅞	Cont Motors	5	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
20½	17⅜	Cont O Del (¼g)	15	19½	19¼	19⅜	+ ⅛
23½	15½	Cont Steel (¼g)	1	16	15½	15½	Apr25
18⅞	13	Cop'weld (.20g)	2	14½	14⅜	14⅜	Apr24
56	52	Cop'weld pf(2½)	1	52½	52½	52½	
47½	42¼	Corn Prods (3)	2	46	45½	45½	+ ⅝
43⅞	33¾	Coty Inc (¼g)	10	39¾	39¾	39¾	Apr23
	½	Coty Internat'l	9	¾	¾	¾	Apr25
19⅞	13	Crane Co (.80e)	3	14¼	14¼	14¼	— ¼
19	16	C of Wheat(1.60)	1	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	
6¼	4⅜	Crosley Corp	3	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	Apr24
27⅝	21⅝	Crown C&S(¼g)	16	24½	23¾	24½	+1½
45½	40	Cr C pf xw (2¼)	1	41½	41½	41½	Apr23
15⅜	11¼	Crown Zel (½g)	4	11⅞	11⅝	11⅝	Apr25
47¼	35½	Crucible Steel	4	38⅛	38⅛	38⅛	
98½	82	Crucible pf (5)	4	85	85	85	—
5¼	3½	Cuban-Am Sug	2	3¾	3¾	3¾	— ⅛
53	41⅞	Cuban-AS pf 5½	2	47½	47½	47½	Apr25
16½	12⅛	Cud

Commerce and Finance

Rise in Profits of Big Companies Led by Steel Industry Units

Business and Industry

Big Holding Utility Ready To Liquidate

NEW YORK, April 26 (AP)—Enforcement of the public utility act "death sentence" clause might impel the billion dollar North American Co. to liquidate as a utility enterprise and devote its capital to other industrial fields, Edward L. Shea, its president, told stockholders at the annual meeting yesterday.

Citing recent Securities & Exchange Commission hearings as a probable forerunner to a commission order requiring the company to divest itself of all but one of its four major properties, Mr. Shea said in a prepared statement:

"We cannot now see how the company could serve any important purpose as a public utility holding company if its investments were restricted to only one of the four major properties. Under such conditions we would undoubtedly recommend the dissolution of the company."

May Be Investment Firm

It might be in the public interest, he added, if the company turned to other fields with its "substantial amount of capital for investment."

"These are days of great expansion of the industrial machinery and the business activities of the country," he said. "Out of every emergency period in our national history has come new industries and needs for capital. With our changed status we may well find new opportunities to continue in the development of needed goods and service."

North America's four utility groups are the Cleveland Electrical Illuminating Co., the Wisconsin-Michigan units; electric and heating properties of Union Electric Co., of Missouri and its subsidiaries, and the electric utility properties in Washington, D. C.

Application of the "death sentence," Mr. Shea added, also would require North America to dispose of its large investments in Pacific Gas & Electric Co., Detroit Edison Co., and North American Light & Power Co., along with some non-utility properties.

Will Fight for Equities

"The management of the company," he said, "has no disposition to engage in litigation merely for the purpose of challenging the theoretical aspects of the law. We will, however, oppose by every means available any action taken under color of the law which would substantially impair the value of the investments held by our security owners."

As to the position of North America common stockholders in event of dissolution, President Shea pointed out there were prior obligations (debentures and preferred stock) ahead of the 8,500,000 shares of common.

Using a ten-share unit of North American common for illustration, he submitted figures which indicated there would be a value of $211.20 or $21 a share after redemption of the prior investments through sale of the company's holdings. He warned, however, that final results would depend on the period of time the SEC would allow for sale of sufficient holdings to pay off senior securities and on market conditions prevailing during that time.

U. S., Great Britain Move to Help China Stabilize Currency

WASHINGTON (AP) — The United States and Great Britain moved simultaneously today to assist China by stabilizing Chinese currency.

Secretary Henry Morgenthau signed an agreement with T. V. Soong, Chinese financial emissary, under which this country will pro-

"This is a co-operative arrangement between friendly nations that are working together in many ways to preserve the basic freedoms," said a joint statement by Mr. Morgenthau and Mr. Soong.

Mr. Soong and Sir Frederick Phillips, representing the British Treasury, signed an agreement to carry into effect a British offer to help stabilize the Chinese money. In December, 1940, the British decided to make £5,000,000 available for this purpose, in addition to an equal sum guaranteed in 1939.

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Ford Motor Plant Makes Endless Ribbon of Glass

Top: Ford glass plant at Dearborn, Mich. Anchored in plaster, the sheets of rough glass are placed in a double row on 23,000-pound tables for their trip under the grinders and polishers. There are two rows of grinders, each row 600 feet long and each containing 30 grinders. The polishing lines are of the same length. Lower left: A mechanical pattern cutter in the new Ford safety-glass division reduces the sheet of plastic "filler" to sizes that conform to the window glass in Ford, Mercury, and Lincoln motorcars and Ford trucks. Workers at the machine separate the patterns and sort them. Lower right: Assembly of the safety-glass "sandwich" in the new Ford glass laminating department is done on two conveyor lines in this air-conditioned chamber. Plastic patterns (on table) are placed between two sheets of glass. From this section the "sandwiches" go through ovens and then are pressed tightly under heat. The plastic filler becomes transparent under heat.

Henderson 'Suggests' Maximum Price On Copper of 12 Cents

WASHINGTON (AP)—Federal Price Administrator Leon Henderson announced the government would not immediately put a ceiling price on copper and on brass ingot but "suggested" gradual price reductions to a maximum of 12 cents a pound for primary and secondary copper.

Mr. Henderson said he would follow a policy of "watchful waiting" to determine whether the industry could itself wipe out unwarranted price disparities.

He cautioned however that "if it appears that the individual producers are unable to carry out the suggestions of this office, we shall be forced to take other action to maintain price stability."

OPA officials met recently with representatives of the copper and brass ingot industries. The producers voiced the view that prices were not so far out of hand as to require a formal price schedule.

Mr. Henderson said that while the major part of the industry had maintained a 12 cents a pound price on copper, "a minor section has been selling at the so-called outside price which has ranged up to 13½ cents or more. This price disparity is unwarranted."

Prices on outside copper and the quotations on copper and brass scrap and ingot appeared to move together, Mr. Henderson said, resulting in an ingot price which has exceeded "what is considered a reasonable level."

Excess Reserves Off $500,000,000

WASHINGTON (AP) — Federal borrowing made a $500,000,000 dent in idle funds of banks last week.

The Federal Reserve Board said that after the Treasury borrowed $600,000,000 for the RFC, the excess reserves of banks dropped $500,000,000 to $5,760,000,000—one of the lowest totals in more than a year.

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Ford Sets Record With Glass Sheet Over 2,000 Miles Long

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DEARBORN, Mich. — The glass plant of the Ford Motor Company here has set up a record unparalleled in the history of glass manufacture. A huge 100-ton melting furnace at the Rouge plant has continued for over two years pouring a 51-inch-wide sheet of glass without interruption.

The record run started on March 29, 1939, and since then has rolled a white-hot ribbon of glass which, if laid out in a straight line, would make a broad glass strip over 2,300 miles long—the distance from Detroit to Los Angeles, or from Detroit to New Orleans and return. The technicians declare that the two-year record was far beyond their highest hopes.

The previous world record for continuous glass pouring was 159 days, also established by the Ford glass plant. Runs of such magnitude are a tribute to the engineers who originated and designed the continuous rolling system and to the glass plant staff which keeps it operating without a hitch.

Rolling Continuously

Continuous rolling is a feature of Ford glass plant production, superseding the older method of melting and pouring one crucible of glass at a time. Ingredients are fed into the big melting furnace on an around-the-clock basis and molten glass pours from the "tank" without interruption. Two large rollers receive the liquid glass, compress it to desired thickness and feed it through a 400-foot annealing oven in a continuous ribbon.

The new glass laminating division costing approximately $500,000 and capable of producing more than three acres of high-test automobile safety glass a day has just been placed in operation at the Rouge plant.

Facilities of this new section, which was built entirely within the present glass plant, are sufficient to supply safety glass for all Ford, Mercury and Lincoln cars and Ford trucks, company officials said.

The installation was designed to manufacture the new type of safety glass which uses a plastic sheet known as vinyl resin for the "filler" in the glass "sandwich."

Vinyl plastic is much more elastic than the former type of safety glass binder and forms a safety glass that withstands blows with more than three times the safety factor of the old type, according to Ford engineers.

System Is Modern

Glass technicians who have seen the new Ford laminating division in operation describe it as one of the most complete and up-to-date of its kind in the world. Because vinyl must be handled under controlled atmospheric conditions, the installation is as elaborately air conditioned as a submarine. To maintain a dry, cool atmosphere a series of inter-locking chambers were built, each air conditioned to temperatures of 55 to 65 degrees and with air dried to a relative humidity of only 10 per cent.

The entire vinyl division is 300 feet long, 15 feet high and 35 feet wide, divided into nine main chambers. Between each of the sections are vestibules that serve as precautionary air locks, so that atmospheric conditions in adjoining chambers are not disturbed as workers pass from one chamber to another.

The character of vinyl plastic provided an intricate construction problem. The resin sheet, which is only 15/1000 of an inch thick, is limp and very tacky at room temperature. Under humid conditions it absorbs enough moisture to be detrimental to finished safety glass. But at temperatures below 65 degrees it loses its stickiness and becomes stiff and workable.

Allis-Chalmers Net 33c for Quarter

NEW YORK (AP)—Allis-Chalmers Manufacturing Company reported for the quarter ended March 31 net profit of $596,469 or 33 cents a common share, compared with $969,869 or 54 cents a common share, in the like period of 1940.

The company said the decline in net earnings was due to a 76-day strike at the West Allis works of the company which suspended practically all production there.

The report also said provision for Federal income taxes for the period was made on a more liberal basis than provided in the present tax law, because of the virtual certainty of new legislation calling for higher levies later.

Loans to Brokers Drop Well Below Year Ago

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Reserve Board reported that last week's loans to brokers and dealers on securities held by reporting member banks in New York City totaled $323,000,000.

The week ended April 23 and the total represented a decrease of $14,000,000 when compared with the previous week. Loans for the corresponding week a year ago totaled $480,000,000.

26 Tobacco Firms Relieved of Trial In Monopoly Suit

LEXINGTON, Ky. (AP)—By an agreement in Federal Court more than half of the 34 companies and 23 individuals accused by the Government of criminal monopoly in the tobacco industry were relieved from going to trial, although their cases were left in the power of the Court.

Five major companies, 21 of their affiliates and 11 of their executives made the agreement with Government attorneys, leaving three major concerns, five subsidiaries and 12 executives to face the jury.

The principal companies entering the agreement were Philip Morris, P. Lorillard, British-American, Imperial, and Universal Leaf, and those left for trial were American Tobacco, R. J. Reynolds, and Liggett & Myers.

The agreement participators were granted "a continuance until the rendition of the verdict by the jury and the sentencing by the Court of the defendants (if any) found guilty by the verdict."

They further agreed that if the remaining defendants were convicted, they would place themselves on the mercy of the Court through "pleas of nolo contendere" and accept fines.

They also agreed that "there may be practices and conditions in the tobacco industry, now complained of, to or by the Government, which are unjust, unfair, inequitable and which should in the public interest be corrected."

The agreement said the defendants withdrawing from trial, which has been set for May 5, were "substantially smaller and less powerful" than those remaining.

"On that account," it added, they have "had to conduct their business subject to the practices and conditions which the Government charges were fostered by the remaining defendants.

Sir James Woods

TORONTO, Ont. (AP)—Sir James Woods, widely known Canadian industrialist, has passed on. President of Gordon McKay Company, Ltd., textile wholesalers, Mr. Woods was knighted in 1915 for his industrial work for the British Empire and in 1917 he was made a Knight Commander of the Order of the British Empire for his work as a member of the British War Commission in New York.

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Net Earnings of 175 Concerns In First Quarter Up 16 P. C.

NEW YORK (AP)—Earnings of the first 175 companies to report for the first quarter of 1941 were 16 per cent greater than the same period a year ago, an Associated Press compilation disclosed today. Profits of the group totaled $232,934,000 compared with $201,006,000 in the first three months of 1940.

Excluding the earnings of American Telephone & Telegraph Co. which heavily influence the comparison, net income of the companies was 19 per cent larger than a year ago.

Taxes to Skim Off More

This comparison can hardly be considered to give a true picture of business profits, however, since at the same time corporation executives were reporting higher profits to stockholders, tax authorities in Washington were planning ways and means to divert them to Uncle Sam's armament drive.

A few companies allowed for higher taxes in making their reports. Others made no attempt to figure taxes, merely reporting earnings before taxes and leaving stockholders to make their own guesses what new levies would amount to. The big majority, however, computed taxes according to present laws, leaving adjustments for later.

It is impossible to say exactly what effect new taxes might have on the situation, but it is estimated that an increase in normal corporate taxes from 24 to 30 per cent would reduce the margin of increase over last year to about 7 per cent.

This would not be a very brilliant showing. The volume of production in the first quarter was 20 per cent greater than last year. Normally profits rise much more rapidly than industrial activity itself.

Biggest profit gain was chalked up by the steel industry which roared along virtually at capacity throughout the three months. Profits of 17 companies, including Bethlehem Steel, amounted to $35,645,000 compared with $19,548,000 a year ago, an increase of 82 per cent.

Building Concerns Second

Earnings of seven building material and supply companies reflected the fast pace of residential building and defense construction, totaling $3,723,000 against $2,555,000 in the first quarter of 1940, a rise of 46 per cent. This was the second largest gain of the groups for which comparisons were available.

Fourteen auto accessory companies enjoyed an increase of 40 per cent, reporting profits of $8,646,000 compared with $6,185,000 a year ago.

Only important decrease so far was shown by five oil companies which earned only $16,025,000 against $22,611,000 in the first three months of 1940. Lower gasoline prices were principally responsible.

Earnings of other groups compared as follows:

	1941	1940	P.C. Inc.
10 Food	$16,295,000	$14,860,000	10
8 Railroad	20,254,000	15,876,000	28
8 Chemical	5,489,000	5,112,000	7
6 Machinery	2,528,000	1,889,000	34
6 Rwy. equip.	4,322,000	4,159,000	4
5 Utility	10,401,000	9,685,000	7
5 Coal mining	741,000	581,000	28
5 Financial	2,839,000	2,865,000	*1
79 Miscel.	106,206,000	95,080,000	12

*Decrease.

Commercial Output of Rubber From Oil Seen Insurance Against War Shortage

BATON ROUGE, La. (AP)—Members of a Congressional committee studying the nation's oil industry believe the commercial production of rubber from petroleum, now beginning here, will help insure against a possible war shortage of the vital product.

The committee, which left for Mississippi and Arkansas, toured the new $3,250,000 plant of the Standard Oil Company of Louisiana where Perbuna, made principally from petroleum, went into production this week.

"The future of synthetic rubber, even without war, almost defies the imagination," said Chairman William P. Cole. "If our present supply of natural rubber is cut, this country can depend upon its synthetics to prevent prices from soaring as they did in the last war."

The Congressmen learned while here that the 'buna plant at Standard's big oil refinery, one of the world's largest, has an initial output of five tons a day. Four months more will be required for its completion, so a thorough processing job can be done.

Described as many times tougher than real rubber in many respects, such as for use in mounting airplane engines, 'buna also was described to the congressmen as being particularly resistent to heat and insoluble in oil.

The committeemen watched while the milky-white liquid produced from petroleum hydrocarbon gases was coagulated into a rubbery substance by mixture with an acid—the same process, they were told, that Germany employs in making its synthetic rubber.

Except for its synthetics, this nation depends for its rubber on what is brought from the Indies over the 12,000-mile Pacific route from Singapore.

Department Store Sales Up 18 P. C.

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Reserve Board estimated that department store sales in the week ended April 19 were 18 per cent larger than in the corresponding week last year.

Increases—Boston 15, New York 9, Philadelphia 17, Cleveland 63, Richmond 28, Atlanta 23, Chicago 11, St. Louis 52, and Dallas 9 per cent.

Decreases—Kansas City 2, and San Francisco 7 per cent. No figure was available for the Minneapolis district.

Retail Sales 14 to 17 P. C. Over '40 Week

NEW YORK (AP)—Favored by good weather over a broad area the nation's retail merchants this week moved a "near-record volume of merchandise," the Dun & Bradstreet weekly trade survey said.

"Small and poorly assorted inventories continued to restrict promotions of off-price Spring goods, although stores reported bargain offerings usually sell-outs," the review stated. "Continuing above normal temperatures in many cities aided the rapid swing over to Summer lines."

"Sales totals again ranged sharply above the corresponding week a year ago," the review asserted.

"Except for the northwest where gains continued somewhat smaller than average, all major regions recorded increases of better than 10 per cent.

"The year-to-year improvement for the whole country was estimated between 14 and 17 per cent."

By regions comparisons ranged as follows: New England and East 15 to 20 per cent, Middle West 12 to 16 per cent, South 17 to 22 per cent, Southwest 10 to 15 per cent, Northwest 6 to 9 per cent, Pacific Coast 12 to 17 per cent.

Wholesale markets, the review said, were featured by reorders on seasonal merchandise and an increase in commitments for the near-term which offset some decline in forward orders.

"More buyers arrived in central markets to cover heavily for May promotions, which were scheduled to include Mother's Day and Cotton Week, as well as anniversary sales."

Allied Mills Earns $1.77

NEW YORK (AP)—Allied Mills reported for 12 months ended March 31, net income of $1,442,568, equal to $1.77 a share on its capital stock, compared with $1,410,125, equal to $1.73 a share, in the preceding 12 months.

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Franklin Savings Bank	May 1
Massachusetts Savings Bank	May 1
Boston Penny Savings Bank	May 10
Union Savings Bank	May 10
Warren Institution for Savings	May 10
East Boston Savings Bank	May 15
Eliot Savings Bank	May 15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	May 15
Wildey Savings Bank	May 15
Charlestown Five Cents Sav. Bank	May 21

Other Massachusetts Savings Banks

Somerville Savings Bank	May 1
Brookline Savings Bank	May 10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	May 10
East Cambridge Savings Bank	May 15
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	May 20

"SOUTH AMERICA: Between Two Worlds"

by Roland Hall Sharp

Latin-American Expert of The Christian Science Monitor

Mr. Sharp is now in South America, one of three newspaper men guests of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace in its goodwill tour of Latin America. He writes his observations of current developments in Pan-American relations from a background of five previous trips for the Monitor; and his articles will be valuable in correctly estimating what our Southern neighbors mean to our national welfare.

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Federal, Foreign and Domestic Bond Quotations—Curb Market

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Soybean Trade Ranks Second In Chicago Pit

CHICAGO (AP)—Activity in soybean futures, first listed on the Chicago Board of Trade in 1936, is expanding so rapidly that only wheat now is traded in larger volume than the "honorable little bean" of the Chinese, statistics disclosed.

Recognition of the soya bean's increasing importance recently was granted by the board when trading in the bean was shifted to the second largest pit on the floor, formerly occupied by corn. Many traders who once specialized in corn are primarily active in soybeans now.

Prices Rising

Prices for soybeans are rising because demands for all types of vegetable oils and fats is being stimulated by the national defense effort, market analysts say. Oil is a derivative of the soya bean.

Industrial uses of soybeans include an amazing variety of products—from hairpins to parts of automobiles. Paint, oil-cloth, printers' ink, and plastics are among them. In addition, about 32 food products are derived from the "wonder bean."

The rise in soybeans as a trading vehicle, which has paralleled the growth of the bean's importance as a product, has been spectacular. In 1936 only 11,838,000 bushels more than in all 1940. This upturn has occurred during a period when total grain trading on the board has slumped from 10,454,557,000 bushels in 1936 to 6,986,633,000 bushels in 1940.

In January, soybean trading passed oats and rye. In March, it passed corn, total soybean volume for that month being 65,670,000 bushels against 55,584,000 bushels for corn.

First Quarter Trade

For the first three months of the present year trading in various contracts was: wheat 751,506,000 bushels; soybeans 148,528,000; corn 140,682,000; oats 27,638,000; and rye 26,481,000.

Soybean future prices are advancing with volume. Current quotations are highest since December, 1939. At that time the May contract got up to $1.31½, while recently the price was as high as $1.24.

The present position of the soya bean contrasts sharply with its original uses in this country. Introduced in the 19th century, the plant was proudly exhibited by rival botanical gardens as "a plant of the Orient." During the Civil War Union soldiers were fed a substitute coffee made from soybeans. Not liking this product, soldiers termed the soybean the "so-so bean."

Big Utility Plans Broad Expansion

NEW YORK (AP) — Engineers Public Service Co., utility holding company with widespread operating subsidiaries, plans to spend $17,000,000 in expanding its facilities this year, it announced in the annual report to stockholders.

After pointing out that expansions cost $11,665,000 in 1939 and $11,726,000 in 1940, the report continued: "The construction program in 1941 has been enlarged in several subsidiaries, particularly in the Virginia Company, by the demands of the defense program, so that the present outlook is for a construction program for the system running to $17,000,000 in 1941.

"The system is fully prepared to meet its responsibilities in the national defense program. In no case is a subsidiary short of generating capacity to meet demands and in two instances subsidiaries are furnishing substantial amounts of power to neighboring utilities to assist them temporarily in meeting increased loads."

As previously announced, the company's consolidated net income for 1940 was $3,068,967, or $1.61 a share, compared with $2,961,755, or $1.55 a share, in 1939.

Latin-American Copper Seen Needed for U. S. Use

NEW YORK (AP)—United States consumption of copper appears to have grown sufficiently to absorb output of American-owned mines in Latin America as well as the product of home mines, trade sources reported.

The inference was drawn that additional imports of Latin American copper would be needed to supplement purchases already made with RFC funds.

With manufacturing industry operating at record levels to meet both defense and civilian requirements, March use of copper in this country was estimated equal to peak capacity of domestic mines plus the theoretical peak outturn of Latin-American producers.

Domestic monthly output in full operation is rated at about 85,000 tons and Latin American at 50,000, a total monthly supply of 135,000 tons.

Treasury Statement

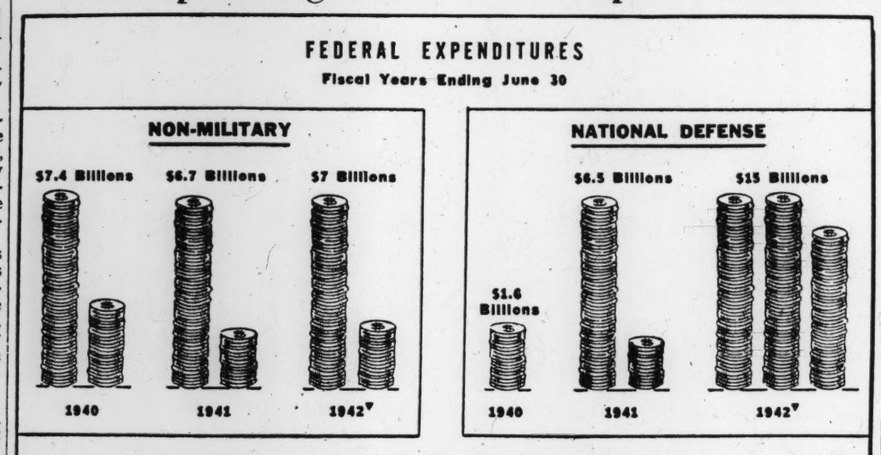
WASHINGTON, April 26 (AP)—The position of the Treasury April 24, compared with April 24, 1940 (shown in parentheses):

Receipts, $11,797,670.01 ($9,215,242.98); expenditures, $53,838,953.88 ($30,252,781.50); net balance, $2,506,920,538.16 ($2,228,807,210.45); working balance included $1,761,422,908.48 ($1,506,320,078.25); customs receipts for month, $38,544,570.22 ($21,412,886.57); receipts for fiscal year (July 1), $5,675,872,107.06 ($4,678,266,231.08); expenditures, $9,863,182,810.10; ($7,822,407,642.56); excess of expenditures, $4,187,510,703.04 ($3,144,141,411.48); gross debt, $47,191,143,711.96 ($42,614,150,129.22); increase over previous day, $8,945,197.54; gold assets, $22,492,794,149.99 ($18,708,402,017.71.

Vacuum Cleaner Sales Mount

CLEVELAND (AP)—The Vacuum Cleaner Manufacturers Association reported the industry's March sales at 224,329 cleaners, up nearly 26 per cent from the 178,681 sold in March, 1940.

Civil Spending Rise Seen Despite Defense



By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—A chart showing the relative spending for non-military and national defense purposes for the fiscal years ending on June 30, 1940, 1941, and 1942, was made public by the National Association of Manufacturers.

"All indications point to a rise of civil expenditures in the next fiscal year," the Association says in an announcement accompanying the chart. "This continued high level of non-military spending, despite the tremendous costs of national armament and the very substantial improvement in business conditions throughout the Nation, has raised the question of possible economies in the civil expenditures.

"A recent factual study of non-military Federal spending over the period 1932-1942 made by the Association showed that the amounts budgeted under 114 separate categories of civil expenditures in the fiscal year 1942 represented an aggregate growth of $3,665,197,000 over this period.

"Against the $22,000,000,000 total of combined outlays for civil and military purposes, next year's official estimate of offsetting revenue is somewhat over $12,000,000,000."

Commodity Prices Show Slackening In Recent Upturn

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — The recent advance in wholesale commodity prices slackened during the week ended April 19, according to the Bureau of Labor Statistics' all commodity index, which rose 0.1 per cent, the smallest advance in 6 weeks.

Continued increases in prices of fats and oils and foodstuffs, and higher prices for crude rubber largely accounted for this slight increase, the Department of Labor report stated. The index has now risen steadily since the first of March and in the past 8 weeks has gained more than 3 per cent to reach a new high level since mid-November 1937 at 83.0 per cent of the 1926 average

Although the advance was moderate it was quite general. Eight of the 10 major commodity group indexes averaged higher. The increases ranged from 0.6 per cent for chemicals and allied products, to 0.1 per cent for farm products, textile products, building materials, and housefurnishing goods. Fuel and lighting materials declined slightly and metal products remained unchanged at last week's level.

Prices of industrial fats and oils rose 3.8 per cent under the impetus of heavy demand and speculative buying and are about 65 per cent higher than they were at the beginning of 1941.

Crude rubber advanced approximately 6 per cent on the report that cargoes would be unloaded at Pacific ports in order to avoid congestion in the New York harbor with consequent higher shipping costs and the announcement of the Japanese-Russian pact

(1926 = 100)

Commodity grps	Apr 19 1941	Apr 12 1941	P.C. Changes to Apr 19, '41 From Apr 12 1941	Apr 20 1940
All commod'ties	83.0	82.9	+ 0.1	+ 5\7
Farm products	75.0	74.9	+ 0.1	+ 7.8
Foods	77.8	77.5	+ 0.4	+ 8.2
Hides & leather	104.3	103.9	+ 0.4	+ 1.8
Textile	80.5	80.4	+ 0.1	+12.4
Fuel & light mtls	73.3	73.4	— 0.1	+ 1.4
Metal&products	97.8	97.8	—	+ 2.6
Bldg materials	100.0	99.9	+ 0.1	+ 7.8
Chem & allied	82.2	81.7	+ 0.6	+ 6.9
Housefurn'igs	91.6	91.5	+ 0.1	+ 1.9
Misc commod	78.4	78.1	+ 0.4	+ 2.1
Raw materials	77.6	77.4	+ 0.3	+ 6.4
Semimnfd atcls	85.0	84.9	+ 0.1	+ 6.9
Manufactrd com	85.7	85.6	+ 0.1	+ 5.2
Com other than farm products	84.8	84.7	+ 0.1	+ 5.1
Com other than farm and foods	86.0	85.9	+ 0.1	+ 4.3

Maritime Commission Ship Chartered to Robin Line

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Maritime Commission has chartered the cargo vessel West Chetac to the Seas Shipping Company, Inc. (Robin Line) for operation between United States Atlantic ports and South and East African ports and various islands in the Indian Ocean.

The Robin Line will pay $17,100 a month for use of the vessel.

The commission rejected two higher bids. It said it awarded the freighter to the Robin Line on the basis that it required bottoms to take the place of ships sold to the Government. The Robin Line's fast and modern freighter Robin Doncaster recently was taken over by the Maritime Commission and transferred to the British Government.

Business Personals

Basil T. Horsfield, manager of the aluminum production division of the Reynolds Metals Company, has been elected a director of the company. Mr. Horsfield formerly was chief chemist for the Tennessee Chemical Company, of Nashville, Tenn.; was associated with the Aluminum Company of America and more recently was manager of Orefraction, Inc., of Pittsburgh, a subsidiary of the Edwin L. Wiegand Manufacturing Company.

Harvey Saul, for the past two years Director of Labor of Rhode Island, has been named Director of the Employment Relations Department of the National Association of Manufacturers and secretary of the N. A. M.'s Employment Relations Committee.

Grain Storage Space in U. S. Is Expanding

CHICAGO, April 26 (AP)—National grain storage facilities are being enlarged materially this spring to accommodate new crops which will be piled on a record-breaking carryover of wheat and corn and to increase the capacity of the "larder of democracy."

New space under construction or contemplated in 27 states for which surveys for the National Defense Advisory Commission have been made is expected to total close to 58,000,000 bushels, or slightly less than 5 per cent of the total commercial capacity of approximately 1,226,000,000 bushels now available in these states. The survey, which will be completed soon, already covers the states in which approximately 70 per cent of the nation's capacity is located.

In Southwest

Most enlarging of elevator and warehouse space now under way is in the southwest, where a large new wheat crop will be ready for harvest in another month or so. Railroads have made plans to prevent use of cars for storage of grain due to the need for rolling stock in the national defense emergency.

Carryover of old wheat and corn is expected to total approximately 1,155,000,000 bushels, or almost 200,000,000 more than last season, but much of this grain is on farms and in government steel bins. The country may produce more than 3,000,000,000 bushels of wheat and corn alone this seasan. Production of all grains normally is well in excess of 4,000,000,000 bushels, but most of this grain never leaves farms.

According to the preliminary survey, new storage space under construction or planned includes 11,100,000 bushels in Texas, 5,400,000 in Oklahoma, 9,300,000 in Kansas, 1,900,000 in North Dakota, 400,000 in South Dakota, 1,300,000 in Washington, 500,000 in Oregon, 2,600,000 in California, 7,000,000 in Minnesota and 600,000 in Ohio.

Stocks on March 1

Stocks on March 1 in these and 17 other states were estimated at 622,000,000 bushels while the unoccupied available space, exclusive of that needed for working area and partially filled bins, was estimated at approximately 430,000,000 bushels. The space expected to be available on June 1 was estimated at 486,000,000 bushels, or 39 per cent of the total capacity.

Warehouse interests have been assured by the government that new facilities will be given preference over Government space in storing federally-owned grain. Private corporations can receive certificates of necessity from the defense commission for construction of new space which permit amortization of costs over a five-year period. Furthermore, producers desiring to build additional farm storage space for loan grain also will receive Government assistance.

Wheat prices yesterday closed unchanged to 1⅝ cents higher compared with a week ago, May contracts showing most strength due partly to approach of the delivery period. Corn closed ¼-⅝ up, oats ⅛-1⅛ lower and rye 1¾-3¾ lower.

Market Opinion

Hornblower & Weeks, New York —The usual disposition to lighten commitments prior to the week end began to manifest itself Friday with the gains recorded in the past two sessions proving an added reason for doing so. However, recent buying appeared to be largely for investment as distinct from speculative account. Therefore, any further selling seems likely to be limited to the week end variety by traders.

Exchange Seat at 43-Year-Low

NEW YORK (AP)—A New York Stock Exchange seat has been sold at $22,000, a drop of $1,000 from the previous sale, duplicating the 43-year-low price of other seat sales earlier this month.

Mineral Output In Canada Hits New All-Time High

OTTAWA (CP) — Canadian mines worked overtime in 1940—and the result was a new all-time high in mineral production.

This was disclosed by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics in a report which placed value of the 1940 output at $529,179,434—an increase of 11.5 per cent over the 1939 figure of $474,602,059.

It was the first time on record that production passed the $500,000,000 mark.

All divisions showed increases over 1939. Metals production, valued at $482,876,328, was 11.5 per cent higher than the previous year. Fuels—including coal, natural gas and crude petroleum—advanced 11 per cent at $78,643,991.

Structural materials jumped 18.4 per cent to $41,867,708. A gain of 3 per cent was recorded by nonmetallic minerals, excluding fuels, at $25,791,407. Gold production totaled 5,322,857 fine ounces worth $204,929,995—an increase of 11.3 per cent.

Silver production increased 2.8 per cent in quantity, but declined slightly in value owing to a drop in average yearly price. Combined value of the base metals was 14.36 per cent ahead of last year, valued at $155,839,877. Value of remaining metals was $12,997,183.

In the fuels group, coal production increased 13 per cent, while natural gas production was up 2.2 per cent.

Most important increases among the non-metallic minerals were shown by gypsum, quartz, salt, silica brick and sodium sulphate.

Cement production made the greatest headway among structural materials, increasing 32 per cent.

Standard Oil, Ind. Sales Increase

CHICAGO (AP)—Sales of Standard Oil Company of Indiana were up 4 to 5 per cent in the first quarter of this year but earnings are estimated as below 1940, Edward G. Seubert, President, said at a press conference preceding the annual stockholders meeting.

Lower prices for gasoline were mainly responsible for the smaller profit, Mr. Seubert said.

Standard Oil will spend about $48,000,000 for modernization of plant equipment and transportation facilities this year, Mr. Seubert said.

At the annual meeting stockholders approved a proposal to merge Pan American Southern Corporation, a subsidiary, with the parent company. Pan American Southern operates through a marketing subsidiary in Tennessee, Mississippi, Alabama, and Louisiana. Stockholders re-elected all directors and, following the stockholders meeting, directors re-elected all officers.

New Haven Net Highest For March Since 1932

NEW HAVEN, Conn. (AP)—The New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad reported its net income last month was $355,040, the highest for any March since 1932.

A year ago, the New Haven Road operated under a deficit of $414,227.

Gross revenues for the month were $8,370,237, an increase of $1,617,858 over March, 1940. Freight revenue increased $1,370,236 and passenger revenue increased $191,639.

Operating expenses for the month were $5,794,520, an increase of $745,607 due to additional maintenance and transportation expenses necessitated primarily by improved volume handled.

For the three months ended March 31, 1941, gross revenues amounted to $23,350,555, an increase of $3,168,325 over the same period of 1940, and operating expenses amounted to $16,438,725, an increase of $1,269,905.

Steel Alloy Plant for S. C.

RICHMOND, Va.—The Pittsburg Metallurgical Company, Inc., soon will erect a $1,000,000 steel alloy plant north of Charleston, S. C. The plant will use an estimated one-fifth of the entire output of the huge Santee-Cooper power project. Transfer of a 60-acre lumber mill site has been recorded at a cost of $45,000.

OPM Asking Wider Powers On Priorities

WASHINGTON, April 26 (AP)—One reason the Government seeks broader powers to ration materials required for defense or British aid, it was disclosed officially today, is that only 25 per cent of the Nation's normal aluminum needs can be supplied after military requirements are met.

William S. Knudsen and Sidney Hillman, defense production chiefs, made the disclosure in a memorandum to Chairman Vinson (D-Ga) of the House Naval Committee, urging "expeditious action" on legislation to empower the President to assign mandatory priorities to contracts for lend-lease materials and to ration materials in which shortages develop.

Mandatory Powers on Ratings

Under the so-called naval "speed up" law enacted by Congress last year, the President was given authority to establish priorities on Army and Navy contracts and the office of production management has been giving preferential status to "lend-lease" orders as well.

Messrs. Knudsen and Hillman informed Mr. Vinson, however, that they lacked the power to make such preference ratings mandatory and pointed out that at any time a manufacturer could refuse to honor them "and prevent the fulfillment of contracts which are, in some instances, as important to defense as the most important Army and Navy contracts."

Mr. Vinson said his committee would begin hearings on the proposed legislation Monday morning with Mr. Knudsen as the first witness.

Discussing the need for rationing powers, the memorandum explained that whenever priorities are assigned to certain orders because a shortage of materials has developed, "the result inevitably is a shortage in the supply for civilian needs."

"For instance," the memorandum continued, "in aluminum at the present time the balance available for civilian use, even if we assume that the rate of production will continue without interruption by sabotage, strike or other stoppage, is only 25 per cent of the normal civilian demand.

Jackson on Antitrust Laws

"Where this situation occurs it is essential that such fractional supply be carefully allocated to those civilian needs which are most important in the maintenance of our domestic economy."

Attorney General Jackson announced that the Justice Department had agreed with the Office of Production Management to work out in advance anti-trust law questions concerning national defense contracts.

Mr. Jackson said that defense required "establishment of some priorities, allocations and unifications to achieve efficient production," although similar acts, if undertaken by private agreement in order to tighten control over an industry or raise prices, would be violations of law and would be prosecuted. He added:

"If, however, in order to step up production of defense materials, the industries are asked by the Government to reduce production of non-defense material, this does not constitute a conspiracy against the public interest and, of course, is not a violation."

Dividend Declarations

Company	Rate	Period	Payable	Hldrs. of Record
Accumulated				
Assoc D G 2d pf	$3.50	Q	June 2	May 16
Berks F Sp 7% pf	$3.15	Q	June 2	May 24
Do $5 pf	$2.25	Q	June 2	May 24
Ohio R Sand 7% pf	$1	Q	June 1	May 15
Schu WB $2 p pf	$1.50	Q	May 15	May 5
Increased				
Conn (C G), Ltd	10c	Q	Apr. 15	Apr. 5
Extra				
Hancock Oil A & B	25c		June 1	May 15
Nat Chem & Mfg	10c		June 16	May 20
United Spec Co	35c		May 28	May 20
Do B	35c		May 28	May 20
Interim				
Ontario Stl Prod	25c		May 15	May 5
Italo-Arg Elec	bearer. 3.50 pesos		May 10	
Do Am shs	3.50 pesos		May 10	Apr. 30
Final				
Carter (Wm) pf	$1.50		June 3	June 2
Tobacco Secur Tr	5%			
Regular				
Amer News Co	30c	BM	May 15	May 5
Assoc D G 1st pf	$1.50	Q	June 2	May 16
Bankers Trust (Des Maines, Iowa)	25c	Q	May 1	Apr. 22
Beaunit Mills	25c	Q	June 6	May 15
Do $1.50 cum conv pf	37½c	Q	June 6	May 15
Bunker Hill & S M	25c	Q	June 2	May 12
Canada Dry G Ale	15c	Q	June 24	June 10
Can For Invest pf	$2	Q	July 1	June 15
Crane Co pf	$1.25	Q	June 14	May 15
Eaton Mfg Co	75c		May 24	May 6
Empire & B St Tel	$1	Q	June 2	May 21
Fall Riv Gas Wks	45c	Q	May 1	Apr. 28
Hancock Oil A&B	50c	Q	June 1	May 15
Hazelton Natl Bk	$3	Q	May 1	Apr. 22
Ind Pub Welfare Loan Assn	$1	Q	June 1	May 20
Little Long Lac Gold Mines, Ltd	10c		May 23	May 8
Mrkt St NB (Phila)	$7	S	May 1	Apr. 30
Mayfair Invest Co (Los Angeles)	50c	Q	May 1	Apr. 21
Morse T D&Mch	$1.50		May 15	Apr. 24
Nat Auto Fibres pf	15c	Q	June 2	May 10
Ontario Stl Prd pf	$1.75	Q	May 15	May 5
Quaker St Oil Ref	15c		June 16	May 29
Sherman & Wm	75c		May 15	Apr. 30
Do pf	$1.25	Q	June 2	May 15
Swan-Finch Oil	37½c	Q	June	May 15
Swift Intl	50c	Q	June 1	May 15
Sylvanite G. M.	7c	Q	June 30	May 5
Taylor & Fenn Co	$2		May 1	Apr. 24
United Spec Co	15c	Q	May 28	May 20
Unit Spec Co pf B	15c	Q	May 28	May 20
Van Raalte Co	50c		June 1	May 15
Do pf	$1.75	Q	June 1	May 15

Dow-Jones Averages

Stock Prices

	30 Ind.	20 Rails	15 Util.
Today's close*	115.44	28.41	18.06
Net change	— .14	— .09	— .05
Previous close	116.58	28.32	18.11
1941 high	133.59	29.75	20.65
1941 low	115.78	26.54	18.07

*Preliminary.

Commodity Futures

Commodities (1924-26=100)

Today's close		Prev. close	63.27
Month ago	62.60	Year ago	60.93
1941 high	64.06	1941 low	55.45

New York Bonds

Quotations to 11:50 a. m.

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	11:50
1 4¼s 52-47	120.10	120.10	120.10
1 2s 50-48	105.25	105.25	105.25
1 3s 55-51	112.16	112.16	112.16
20 2½s 54-52	103.25	103.25	103.25
3 2⅞s 60-55	110.24	110.24	110.24

New York City Bonds

13 3s 80	103⅜	103⅜	103½

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	11:50
6 Adams Exp 4s 47	102⅛	102	102
2 Alleghany cv 5s 44	91¼	91¼	91¼
4 Alleghany cv 5s 49	81¼	81¼	81¼
9 Alleghany 5s 50 st	56	56	56
1 Am & For P 5s 2030	56½	56½	56½
1 Am T & T 5½s 43	102 15-32	102 15-32	102 15-32
6 Am T & T 3½s 61	107⅞	107⅞	107⅞
6 AT & SF 4s 95	109¼	109	109
1 AT & SF a1 4s 95 st	90	90	90
10 A C Line 1st 4s 52	78¾	78¾	78¾
3 A C Line 4½s 64	66⅜	66⅜	66⅜
2 B2&2O295st A	36⅜	36⅜	36⅜
5 B & O 95 st C	42½	42½	42½
2 B & O 2000 st D	36¼	36¼	36¼
1 B & O 96 st F	36½	36½	36½
72 B & O cv2 60 st	28½	28¼	28½
1 B & O PLE & W 4s 51st	55½	55½	55½
2 Bang& Aroo cn 4s 51	45⅛	45⅛	45⅛
3 Bell T Pa 5s 60 C	130¼	130¼	130¼
5 Beth Stl 3¼s 65	103¾	103¾	103¾
9 Boston&Me 4½s 70	28½	28⅜	28½
2 Boston&Me 4s 60	72	72	72
1 Bos&NY AirL 4s 55	17½	17½	17½
10 Bkly Edis 3¼s 66	108¾	108¾	108¾
1 Bkly Un Gas 5s 50	91	91	91
2 Bkly Un Gas 5s 57 B	68½	68½	68½
5 Bush Term 4s 52	61¾	61¾	61¾
15 Can Pac 4s perp	94¼	94¼	94¼
18 Can Pac Pow 3¾s 62	107½	107½	107½
23 Cen Pac 5s 60	54¼	54	54¼
11 Cen Pac 1st 4s 49	74¼	74¼	74¼
1 Cen RR NJ 4s 87	15½	15½	15½
13 C&O 4½s 92	128¾	128⅝	128¾
5 C&O rfg 2½s 96E	104¼	104	104¼
1 CB&Q 4½s 77	76	76	76
2 CB&Q gen 4s 58	85¼	84⅝	85¼
6 CB&Q 3½s Ill '49	93½	93	93
1 Ch Gt West 4s 88	68¾	68¾	68¾
1 CMStP&P 5s 75	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛
5 CMSP&P a1 5s 2000	2½	2½	2½
3 CM&SP gen 4s 89	38	38	38
1 Chi&NW cv 4Ks 49	2	2	2
1 Chi & NW 3½s 87	22½	22½	22½
1 Chi Ry 5s 27	43	43	43
5 CRI & P 4½s 52 A	12½	12⅜	12½
32 CRI & P cv 4½s 60	2	2	2
8 CRI & P rfg 4s 34 ct	10¼	10	10¼
25 Ch Un Sta 3¼s 63	100¼	100⅛	100¼
1 ChnUnTerm 3½s 71	109	109	109
2 ClevUnTerm5½s 72	86⅞	86⅞	86⅞
7 ClevUnTerm 5s 73	76¾	76⅝	76⅝
2 ClevUnTerm4½s 77C	69	69	69
12 Col&So 4½s 80	22¾	22½	22¾
3 ColumbiaG 5s 52 May	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
5 ColumbiaG 5s 1961	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
2 ConEdis 3¼s 46	104	104	104
8 Con Edis 3½s 48	105¼	105¼	105¼
8 ConOil cv 3½s 51	105	104¾	105
1 Cont Oil 2¾s48	104½	104½	104½
1 Curtis Pub 3s55	97½	97½	97½
4 Dayton P&L 3s70	105	105	105
32 Del & Hud rfg 4s43	55	55	55
10 D&RG 4s 36	12	12	12
1 D&RG West 5s78	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜
18 Erie rfg 5s67	24	23¾	24
3 Erie gen lien 4s96	51¾	51¾	51¾
3 Erie cv 4s53A	46¾	46¾	46¾
15 Fla E Sst 5s 74	97⅜	97⅜	97⅜
1 Fla E Cst 5s 74 ct	98⅜	98⅜	98⅜
2 Gt Nor 5s 73	100¼	100¼	100¼
2 Gt Nor 4s 46H	97½	97½	97½
2 Gt Nor 3¾s 67	83¾	83¾	83¾
5 Hud&Manine 5s 57	11¼	11¼	11¼
3 Ill Bell Tel 2¾s 81	102	102	102
1 Ill Cen 3½s 52	44½	44½	44½
26 Ill Cen 4s 52	46¼	46	46¼
13 Ill Cen rfg 4s 55	45½	45⅜	45½
26 Ill Cen 4¾s 66	45¼	45	45
1 Ill Cen 5s 55	53	53	53
9 IC&CSL&NO 5s 63 A	49¼	49	49
3 IC&CSL&NO 4½s 63	45¼	45¼	45¼
1 Inland Stl 3s 61	103¼	103¼	103¼
1 Interlake Iron cv 4s 47	98¼	98¼	98¼
2 Int Hydro El cv 6s 44	45¼	45¼	45¼
1 Int Mer Mar 6s 41	83	83	83
1 Int T&T 4½s 52	40½	40½	40½
4 Int T&T 5s 55	42¾	42½	42½
5 KCFtS & Mem 4s 36	43½	43¼	43½
8 KCFtS & M 4s 36 ct	43	42½	43
10 K C South 3s 50	66⅞	66⅞	66⅞
2 K C Term 4s 60	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛
15 Lac Gas 5½s 53	60¼	60	60¼
1 Leh C&N 4½s 54A	64½	64½	64½
5 Leh Val 4½s 2003st	31⅜	31⅜	31⅜
11 Leh Val 4s 2003 st	28⅝	28½	28⅝
2 Lorillard Co 5s 51	123⅜	123⅜	123⅜
3 Louis&N 4½s 2003	98¼	98¼	98¼
3 McKess&Rob 5½s 50	109¾	109¾	109¾
1 MSP&SSM gtd 5s 38	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜
43 M-K-Tex 5s 62 A	27¾	27¼	27½
4 M-K-Tex a1 5s 67	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜
25 M-K-Tex 4½s 50	36⅜	36½	36⅜
33 Mo Pac 5s 77 B	24	23¾	24
1 Mo Pac 5s 78 G ct	23½	23½	23½
1 Mont Pow 3¾s 66	105	105	105
6 Mor & Essex 4½s 55	37⅞	37½	37⅝
2 Mor&Essex 3½s 2000	41⅞	41⅝	41⅝
5 Nat Distill 3½s 49	104	104	104
4 New Eng T&T 5s 52	122	122	122
4 NO Tex&M 5½s 54	41½	41½	41½
3 NO Tex&M 5½s 54ct	40¼	40¼	40¼
18 NYC rfg 5s 2013	65½	65¼	65½
15 NYC 4½s 2013A	59	59	59
2 NYC 3½s 46	93½	93½	93½
2 NYChi&StL 6s 41	97	97	97
8 NYChi&StL 5½s 74A	71⅜	71⅜	71⅜
2 NYChi&StL 4½s 78	61¾	61¾	61¾
10 NY Chi&StL 3½s 47	95	95	95
3 NY Connect 3½s 65	100¼	100¼	100¼
63 NYNH&H cv 6s 48	28⅛	28	28⅛
5 NYNH&H cit 6s 40	43	43	43
19 NYNH&H 4½s 67	27¼	27¼	27¼
10 NYNH&H 4s 55	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛
2 NYNH&H 4s 56	25¼	25¼	25¼
1 NYO & W rfg 4s 92	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛
1 Nor Am Co 4s 59	105¼	105¼	105¼
29 Nor Pac 6s 2047	69¼	69	69
5 Nor Pac 5s 2047	59¾	59¾	59¾
5 Nor Pac 5s 2047D	60¼	60½	60¼
1 Nor Pac 4½s 2047	55¾	55¾	55¾
1 South Ry gen 6s 56	81⅞	81⅞	81⅞
6 South Ry cn 5s 94	92½	92½	92½
12 South Ry gen 4s 56	63	63	63
3 Stand Oil NJ 3s 61	104	103⅞	103⅞
5 Stand Oil NJ 2¾s 53	104	104	104
4 Tex & Pac 5s 80 D	74¼	74	74¼
8 Un Pac 3½s 71	97¾	97¾	97¾
7 Unit Drug 5s 53	85½	85½	85½
2 Utah Lt & Trac 5s 44	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜
2 Utah P & L 5s 44	103	103	103
5 Virginian Ry 3¾s 66	107¾	107⅜	107¾
10 Wabash 1st 5s 39	59	59	59
2 Walwrth 4s 55	81⅞	81⅞	81⅞
5 Warner Bros 6s 48	95	95	95
2 Westn Md 5½s 77A	102½	102½	102½
2 Westn Md 4s 52	93¾	92⅞	93¾
10 Westn Pac 1st 5s 46	25½	25⅛	25½
7 Western Un 5s 51	82⅝	82	82
7 Western Un 5s 60	81⅜	81⅜	81⅜
3 Young S & T 3¼s 60	96¾	96¾	96¾

Foreign Bonds

1 Antioquia 7s 45C	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
1 Antioquia 7s 45D	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
8 Argentine 4s 72 Feb	59¼	59¼	59¼
23 Argentine 4s 72	78¾	78½	78½
3 Brazil 6½s 26-57	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛
5 Brazil 6½s 27-57	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛
1 Brazil C Ry El 7s 52	18	18	18
5 Buen A 4¾s 57	46	46	46
2 Buen A 4½s Aug 76	47	47	47
7 Buen A 4¾s 75	48⅛	48⅛	48⅛
10 Canada 5s 52	101½	101½	101½
1 Canada 3s 67	86	86	86
5 Canada 2¾s 45	95½	95½	95½
15 Chile 6s 50 asd	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝
2 Denmark 6s'42	42⅞	42⅞	42⅞
1 Denmark 5½s'55	50½	50½	50½
2 Den 4½s 62 wd	49¼	49¼	49¼
1 Finland 6s'45	52	52	52
5 French 7½s'41 wd	95	95	95
5 Ger Gov 5½s'65	11	10¾	11
4 Italy 7s 1951	33½	33½	33½

Bar Pledges Legal Aid On Defense Issue

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Legal aid to persons affected by the Army and Navy defense program is pledged by the lawyers of the American Bar Association.

They are launching a plan to make available the services of a large majority of the Nation's 175,000 lawyers, both members of the Association and non-members, who want to help all those who need such assistance.

Organization of the legal profession to this end has been accomplished in 44 States and the District of Columbia, the American Bar Association reported when its annual winter House of Delegates meeting was held here March 18-19. A National Defense Committee, appointed by the Bar Association President last September, has been at work setting up machinery through which State and large local bar associations could give legal assistance to such defense agencies as local draft boards.

A first act of the committee was to prepare a manual of law for use of these boards. More than 165,000 copies of the manual were printed and put to use, the committee states. Another task taken over by the committee was the formation of advisory boards for registrants. They have undertaken to give legal advice to men eligible for Selective Service. This service was soon broadened to include men already in military and naval service.

Legal Problems

Then the committee found that dependents of these men at home in many cases were confronted with legal problems resulting from the induction of members of their families into service. Many of these people had written to the War or Navy Departments but had found these branches of government unable to help them.

So now the National Defense Committee has worked out a plan to have these communications referred to defense committees of State bar associations which have been set up for the purpose. These committees see that the questions are answered by competent attorneys in the communities in which the families live. If the problem involves the man in service, the matter is referred to the committee functioning in the State in which he is stationed. Amount paid depends upon the individual, the National Defense Committee explains. In some cases it may be free, while in others there will be a small charge.

As the defense program progresses, other legal problems may arise which the committee may be able to solve, points out Edmund Ruffin Beckwith, of New York, Chairman. He believes the machinery set up is sufficiently adjustable to meet any demand that may be made upon the lawyers. The committee is in constant touch with the officials of different departments of the government for the purpose of finding out how the lawyers may aid.

Members of the American Bar Association represented in the recent House of Delegates meeting here took a stand on two important measures before Congress, one designed to regulate Federal administrative agencies, the other to mediate labor disputes so as to avoid stoppage in National defense industries.

Revised Bill Unsupported

They decided not to give their approval to the revised Walter-Logan bill although they had previously supported the original Walter-Logan bill, passed by Congress but vetoed by President Roosevelt. Instead they gave their approval to one similar to it in fundamentals, but somewhat more far-reaching, known as the bill of the minority members of the United States Attorney General's office.

The minority bill, approved by the House of Delegates, also won the support of Col. O. R. McGuire of Washington, D. C., Chairman of the committee on Administrative Law of the Association. He told the House of Delegates his committee was willing to endorse the other bill because it is "substantially" the same as the Walter-Logan measure.

"We have been struggling to impress upon the country," he said, "That there must be some procedure to regulate the regulators and to govern the governors."

Clements to Head Presbyterian Board

PHILADELPHIA, April 26 (AP)—The Rev. Rex S. Clements, Pastor of the Bryn Mawr, Pa., Presbyterian Church, was elected President of the Board of Christian Education of the Presbyterian Church in the United States yesterday, succeeding the Rev. Hugh T. Kerr, retired.

A native of Ogdensburg, N. Y., Dr. Clements has served pastorates in Boston, Mass., and New York City.

Dr. Kerr, Pastor of the Shady Side Presbyterian Church in Pittsburgh, was the Board's first President, being elected at its organization in 1923.

In his annual report to the Board meeting, Dr. Paul C. Payne, General Secretary, announced the Sesquicentennial Fund for Christian Education had reached $9,902,450. Contributions during 1940-1941 totaled $509,935, an increase of approximately $10,000 over the preceding year.

The Board approved recommendations of the Administrative Committee that the Rev. Dr. Raymond V. Kearns, former Moderator of the Synod of Kansas, be elected Director of the Department of Church Relations.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 70c a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

AGENCIES WANTED

TWO energetic young men desire to represent mfg. or insurance co. or buy business; col. grads.; own cars; 4 yrs. bus. exp.; locate anywhere; qualifications and ref. Write full details. Box 2-2, Suite 2900, 333 N. Mich., Chicago.

APARTMENTS TO LET

BOSTON
Adjacent to The Christian Science Mother Church
Furnished Housekeeping Suites
By Day, Week or Month
1 to 4 rooms, completely furnished and equipped, some with tile bath and shower. Convenient to all Boston activities.
For Rates and Reservations
SHAWMUT REALTY TRUST
15 Norway Street, Boston
KENmore 0482

APARTMENTS FURNISHED

535 GEARY HOTEL APTS.
SAN FRANCISCO—Attractive downtown 2-room apartments. Maid Service, doorman, switchboard. Daily, weekly, monthly rates.

HOUSES TO LET

383 Commonwealth Ave.
HOUSE FOR RENT
8 Minutes' Walk to The Christian Science Mother Church
14 rooms, 6 tile baths with showers, 2 upper rooms with running water. Electrolux refrigerator, oil heat, and automatic oil water heater. Now being operated as guest house. (Complete furnishings for sale.)
For information apply
SHAWMUT REALTY TRUST
15 Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts
TEL. KEN. 0482

REAL ESTATE

FOR SALE
INCOME BEARING PROPERTY
North Carolina: excellent opportunity in thriving home city with delightful climate; corner lot, two street fronts, beautifully landscaped; group of buildings including (1) three, (1) four and (1) five-room apartments completely electrified, automatic oil heat, thermostat control; never vacant; also eleven guest rooms, all comfortably furnished and decorated; modern, desirable location; many regular guests monthly; property clear, owners retiring; would consider taking first mortgage; golden opportunity for home plus good income. Box 6-M, 2618 Lewis Tower, Philadelphia, Pa.

FOR SALE — Exquisite, modern house that supports itself and owner on ocean front in suburb 30 auto minutes from downtown Los Angeles; 5 complete apartment homes elaborately furnished including unique pentlouse and roof garden; housekeeper's quarters; has patronage of many substantial guests as apartment hotel, very desirable as rest home; $50,000 cash, property unencumbered. Box K-10, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

W. H. BALLARD COMPANY
Realtors, Building Managers
45 Milk St., Boston, Mass. Liberty 6640

PROPERTY MANAGEMENT
Incomes, Investment Buys and Homes
Rent or Sell
EDDY D. FIELD
1019 S. La Brea, Los Angeles, Calif YO 5151

FURS

GENUINE EASTERN MINK COAT
(taken in trade) perfect condition, guaranteed for 5 years; originally $1,500, now $325 for quick sale; 10 months to pay. MILLER FUR CO., 166 N. Michigan Avenue, Chicago. Beautifully illustrated catalogue. Free on request.

REPRESENTATIVES WANTED

MANUFACTURER has line of aprons (pinafores) to sell to retail stores on commission basis. MRS. J. ROLBECK. Belvidere, Illinois.

SALESMEN WANTED

Advertising Book Match Factory
offers real opportunity handling orders from business firms. Experience unnecessary. Full, part time. New faster selling features, low factory prices make line a leader. Liberal commissions, quick repeats, allow good earnings. Free Selling Outfit. Match Corporation of America, Dept. 426-M, 3433 West 48th Place, Chicago.

LET US send you a Free demonstrator offer immediately upon receipt of your inquiry, everything needed to get started at once on one of the fastest moving propositions you ever had offered you. All I ask is that you give my proposition a trial. What you will offer, an Industrial Appliance, is something every business—from the corner grocery store to the largest manufacturing plant—wants. We know because we are selling them. This product is of such universal demand that many will make from two to ten purchases from you on the spot. It's definitely a one call proposition with which commissions are credited to you. Don't worry about season—it's always good in our business—but right now it's at the top. What you show prospects is compact, easy to handle and not at all heavy. Here it is! Be sure you get it! Write today!
Director of Sales, Dept. R-1876,
P. O. Box 716, Chicago.

SALESWOMEN WANTED

Alert women, well acquainted in their communities, to act as representatives for Monitor advertised books. Selling helps, generous commissions. High quality book service. ASSOCIATED AUTHORS, 53 W. Jackson, Chicago.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

FIRE INSURANCE engineer, 4 yrs.' home office and field exp. desires field position; married; own car; college grad.; locate anywhere. Box C-6, Suite 2900, 333 N. Michigan, Chicago.

Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rates 35c a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

APARTMENTS TO LET

BOSTON, FENWAY 1-2-3 ROOMS
FREE REFRIGERATION; LARGE RECEPTION HALL, elevator; restricted tenancy; $35 to $80. MRS. BAILEY, KEN. 6319, or GILES, KIR. 2345.

BROOKLINE, MASS.—Six pleasant rooms, porch; heated; excellent neighborhood, near High School; immediate occupancy; $55. Lon. 7689.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Potter Park, off Linnaean St.—Just finished, 4-5 rooms, complete in all modern details with privacy of individual home; garden, garage (if desired); excellent neighborhood; heat and janitor service; $70 and $75. Eliot 8581 or write Box E-46, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS. 2-3-4 ROOMS
Fireplace; Electric Refrigerators; Pleasantly situated; restricted tenancy; $40 to $70. GILES, KIR. 2345.

JAMAICA POND
Unsurpassed Values — Unusually well-planned apartments of 5, 6, 7 and 8 rooms; tennis courts, private way to the Pond; restricted clientele. Frank S. Deland, Agt., 22 Beacon St., Boston. LAF. 2630.

APARTMENTS FURNISHED

ATLANTA, GA., 3932 Peachtree Road—5-room unit, 2 bedrooms, screened porch; tastefully furnished. Cherokee 2982.

74 THE FENWAY
1 and 2 rooms completely furnished, lights, refrigeration, etc., $50 to $75. Com. 0410, Boston, or superintendent on premises.

APARTMENTS UNFURNISHED

74, THE FENWAY—1, 2 and 3 rooms beautifully decorated; excellent location opposite the Fenway gardens; priced from $40 to $80, including electricity, cooking and refrigeration. Com. 0410, Boston, or superintendent on premises.

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y., 96 Locust Ave.—Apartments, private house, separate entrances, porch; grounds; Frigidaire, oil burner, fireplace, tapestry walls, large rooms; convenient trans.

CAMPS AND COTTAGES

SUMMER AT CAPE COD
Completely furnished, running water, electricity, heatolator fireplace, screened porch, bath, gas stove; warm-water bathing; seasonal, monthly rental. Pinewold, Box 212, West Dennis, Massachusetts.

COTTAGE—Furnished, with electricity installed, in private location on Maine coast at Sebasco, 12 miles south of Bath, may be rented for $150 to desirable tenant. Miss M. B. North, St. Michaels, Maryland.

FOR SALE—8-room cottage on Cape Cod Bay, 3 miles from Provincetown; 2 lots of land on historic Pilgrim Lake; completely furnished, interior pine sheathed, piazza, 3 sides screen porch, electric refrigerator; sandy beach, safe for children; complete with large dory; $3500. Box J-5, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

Local Classified (Continued)

BOARD FOR CHILDREN

EAST DOUGLAS, MASS.—Will board and care for children, would consider sub-normal; country home. Box K-6, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

EXCHANGE OF SERVICES

BOSTON—Will exchange furnished suite from May to September for assuming responsibilities and light work, references. Kenmore 8742.

FARMS FOR SALE

LOCATED at ATHENS, MAINE—108 acres, good buildings; will sell for $2,500 to close estate. For particulars address J. D. TULLER, Red Bank, N. J.

FOLDING CHAIRS

JACKSON FOLDING CHAIRS
Tables, Coat Racks. Sell, Rent,
660 Park Sq. Building, Boston HUB. 6767

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS

Water Damaged
Stock perfect and clean, Boott Mill curtains nicely embroidered, tailored, at 49c per pair. 3-year wear sheets, all sizes, 78c each. Hemstitched pillow cases, 6 for $1.00. Cannon turkish towels, 6 for $1.00. Part linen dish towels, 5c each. All wool and part wool blankets and camp blankets, extra heavy, $1.68 and $2.85. Send in your check or money order and we will deliver free. ECONOMY DRY GOODS, 94 Broad St., Marlboro, Mass. Telephone 1999. Ready for sale Thursday 1:00 P. M.

FRIGIDAIRE FOR SALE — Small porcelain Frigidaire, excellent condition. 64 Mt. Vernon St., Cambridge, Mass. Call Eliot 8644.

FURRIERS

BEAUTIFUL FURS JACKETS and SCARFS VERY REASONABLE
FUR STORAGE—Fullest Protection Guaranteed —MINIMUM RATE $2.00—Repairing—Remodeling. LET US CALL FOR YOUR FURS. Phone LOngacre 5-4047. CHARLES E. MORRIS, 328 7th Avenue, corner 29th Street, N. Y. C.

FUR STORAGE

NOOBAR BASHIAN CUSTOM FURRIER
Bonded and Licensed for COLD STORAGE
George L. Curtis, Ladies' Tailor
12 West Street, Boston HAN. 5971

GARAGES

PARKING ELIOT STREET GARAGE
Next to Plymouth Theater, Boston
Complete Service

HELP WANTED

MIDDLE-AGED couple as resident janitor and caretaker in a small private apartment house. Tel. Lafayette 5754 or address M. H. B., 96 Chestnut Street, Boston.

COUPLE—Efficient, for general housework to accommodate between May 8 and July 1; two adults, 3 school children; BIG 5511. 75 Hammond St., Chestnut Hill, Mass.

HELP WANTED—MEN

GOOD-PAYING SUMMER JOBS
for husky upper-class college men to work as waiters, housemen, gardeners, etc., and double as musicians or teach sports. $100 guaranteed for the season.
HAPPY ACRES VACATION CLUB
Middlefield, Conn.

BUTLER, CHAUFFEUR, general houseman, experienced, well trained; prefer English; Scotch. Write Box R-10, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

GIRL wanted for laundry and dry cleaning store; experience desirable but not essential. Call Columbia 8461 Sunday or Monday for appointment. Boston.

WANTED — Housemother in boys' boarding school experienced with ages 8 to 14; must have been graduate nurse; state age, send photo and references. Box X-18, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

COMPETENT HOUSEKEEPER—Two children, $10 a week, live in, pleasant home. Brookline, Mass., Box J-9, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

EXPERIENCED COOK WANTED — Large home, shore, Long Island; only 1st class need apply; references; good wages. Write Box P-11, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

EXPERIENCED stenographer with knowledge of general office detail. Box L-4, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

PLEASANT OUTLOOK HOME—Transients, permanent; for rest or study; elderly people welcome; attention if desired. Hollis, L. I., N. Y.: Hollis 5-9484.

ROCKVILLE CENTER, L. I., N. Y.—Harmonious home for rest, study, with loving attention if needed; competent helpers; established 8 years. Mrs. Myers, 81 Lincoln Avenue.

THE MAPLES
BROOKLINE, MASS.
A quiet and harmonious home for rest and study; experienced care if needed. (Management of Mrs. Minnie J. Carter since 1917). State License, 12 Mason Terrace. Long. 1090.

FAIRHAVEN LODGE — Attractive home for Christian Scientists desiring rest, study or special attention; references; reasonable terms. SARAH E. CLARK, 119 Lafayette Place, Woodmere, Long Island, N. Y., Cedarhurst 8792.

HOUSES FOR SALE

BELMONT, MASS.
ATTRACTIVE 12-room house, sun porch, hot-water heat; large landscaped lot; $7000. Telephone owner, Belmont 2567-R.

MODERN 8-room house, barn garage, about 1 acre land. C. C. Watts, R. F. D. #3, Laconia, N. H.

Newtonville (Mass.) $6400
39 Washington Park
2 family, 5 and 8 rooms, hot water heat, newly painted lower refinished like new and ready for occupancy, income from upper pays all expenses. MACMILLAN, Bia. 5013.

HOUSES TO LET

CLAYTON, GA.—Two delightful modern cottages completely furnished for rent, and a home to share with owner; beautiful mountain setting; Atlanta to Asheville Highway; every modern convenience. P. O. Box 115.

HOUSES FURNISHED

IN NEEDHAM, Mass., 4-6 months, 7-room Colonial, bath, extra lavatory; 2-car garage; completely equipped; beautiful location; $75. Needham 0487-J.

JEWELERS

DIAMONDS Mounted in Platinum, White or Yellow Gold
WIDMER, 31 West St., Boston. Lib. 3917

LEGAL NOTICES

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS—Sealed proposals for State Highway Construction in WEST SPRINGFIELD (F. A. No. 286-B(2) 1940), will be received by the Department at its office, 100 Nashua Street, Boston, Mass., until 12 o'clock noon (DST) of Tuesday, May 20, 1941, and at that place and time publicly opened and read. Plans and proposal forms: $10.00, amount returnable only to bidders. Proposal guaranty: $10,700. Minimum wage rates: $1.00, $0.65 and $0.625 per hour respectively for skilled, intermediate grade, and unskilled labor (except water boy). Complete information at office of Department. Right reserved to waive any informality in or reject any or all proposals. A proposal which includes for any item a bid that is abnormally low or high may be rejected as unbalanced. By HERMAN A. MACDONALD, Commissioner, Department of Public Works, Commonwealth of Massachusetts, April 26, 1941.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS—Sealed proposals for state highway and bridge construction in NORTON (FAP 195-B(2) 1940) will be received by the Department at its office, 100 Nashua Street, Boston, Mass., until 12 o'clock noon (DST) of Tuesday, May 20, 1941, and at that place and time publicly opened and read. Plans and proposal forms: $10.00. Proposal guaranty: $6000. Minimum wage rates: $0.825, $0.65 and $0.625 per hour respectively for skilled, intermediate grade and unskilled labor (except water boy). Complete information at office of Department. Right reserved to waive any informality in or reject any or all proposals. A proposal which includes for any item a bid that is abnormally low or high may be rejected as unbalanced. By HERMAN A. MACDONALD, Commissioner, Dept. of Public Works, Commonwealth of Massachusetts, April 26, 1941.

MOVING AND STORAGE

I DEEM it a privilege to serve the readers of The Christian Science Monitor in their local and long-distance moving, packing, crating, shipping and storage of household goods. NOBLE R. STEVES, Bonded Warehouseman, 184 Harvard St., Dorchester, Boston Mass. Telephone TALbot 2400

NEW LOW RATES
WANTED, full or part loads anywhere, dependable service. WOOD BROS., 40 Water St.; Arlington (Mass.) 0210-0211.

OFFICES TO LET

N. Y. C.—PRACTITIONER'S office available part time: Grand Central district. Write Box S-17, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

PRACTITIONER'S office available part time. Apply mornings. Phone WHITE, LO. 5-3664, 11 W. 42nd St., Suite 1930, N. Y. C.

PAYING GUESTS

BRAINTREE, MASS.—Home for elderly people or those needing rest and study; pleasant, sunny, screened porch. Tel. Bra. 0395-R.

HAVENHOLM-by-the-BROOK invites you who desire rest and study to this congenial home. Marbledale Conn.

PEST CONTROL

PEST AND TERMITE PROOFING SINCE 1913; quick, confidential. 24-hour service. Phone LOngacre 5-6600. 11 Suburban branches. Guarantee Exterminating Co., 500 5th Ave., N. Y. C.

PIANOS

STEINWAYS and other standard makes, Bought, Sold, Rented, Reconditioned. All pianos guaranteed, ERNEST DAVIS, 160 W. 56, N.Y.C.

Local Classified (Continued)

PIANO TUNING

SIDNEY B. DURFEE
Graduate of Perkins Institution
12 Royal Street, Watertown, Mass.
Tel Wat. 6766

PROPOSALS

INVITATION FOR BIDS
Boston Housing Authority
U. S. H. A.-Aided Housing Project Mass. 2-8R

The Boston Housing Authority will receive sealed Bids for the construction of the U. S. H. A.-Aided Housing Project Mass. 2-8R, located in East Boston, Massachusetts, until Two (2) o'clock Eastern Daylight Saving Time, Friday, May 23, 1941, at the office of the Boston Housing Authority, 18 Oliver Street, Boston, Massachusetts, at which time and place all Bids will be publicly opened and read aloud.

The successful Bidder will be required to furnish a satisfactory Performance and Payment Bond, as set forth in the Specification.

Attention is called to the fact that not less than the minimum wage rates as set forth in a schedule contained in the Specification must be paid on this Project. A copy of such schedule may be obtained without cost upon application therefor at the office of the Boston Housing Authority, 18 Oliver Street, Boston, Massachusetts. Attention is also called to the requirements relating to Workmen's Compensation and conditions of employment.

Contract Documents, including Drawings and Specifications, are on file at the office of the Boston Housing Authority, 18 Oliver Street, Boston, Massachusetts. Copies of the documents may be obtained by depositing $100, in the form of a certified check, with the Boston Housing Authority for each set of documents so obtained. The amount of the deposit will be refunded to each person who returns all the documents in good condition within 10 days after opening of Bids.

The Boston Housing Authority reserves the right to reject any or all Bids of the General Bidders and to waive any informalities in Bidding, if it be in the public interest to do so. The Boston Housing Authority also reserves the right to reject any or all Bids of the Sub-Bidders and to waive any informalities in the Bidding, if such rejection or waiver be in conformance with Chapter 480 of the Massachusetts Acts of 1939.

Cash, certified check on, or a certification of deposit issued by, a responsible bank or trust company, payable to the Boston Housing Authority, or a satisfactory Bid Bond executed by the Bidder and a Surety Company, shall be submitted with each Bid as follows:

(1) By General Bidder: in the amount of $50,000.00;

(2) By Sub-Bidders listed under Item 2 of the General Contract Bid Form in not less than 5 per cent of the Sub-Bidder's Bid Price.

No Bid of a General Bidder shall be withdrawn for a period of thirty (30) days subsequent to the approval by the United States Housing Authority of the award of the Contract by the Boston Housing Authority, and no Bid of a Sub-Bidder shall be withdrawn for a period of thirty (30) days subsequent to the award of a Contract to the General Contractor, without the consent of the Boston Housing Authority.

BOSTON HOUSING AUTHORITY
By John A. Breen, Chairman
Date April 26, 1941

REAL ESTATE

BOLTON-ON-LAKE GEORGE, N. Y., 30 miles from Saratoga—Beautiful estate for sale, very reasonable; 22 rooms; all bedrooms with bath; organ in house; 7-room caretaker's cottage; large garage and stable; own powerhouse; 1000 ft. waterfront. Write Beckers Estate, Bolton, N. Y. 4331; also 40 acres for sale on Trout Lake, N. Y.

Citrus Grove, Ft. Myers, Fla.
1000 ft. on river, house, garage
Mrs. A. G. Rea, Fort Myers, Florida

HOMES
For Sale or Rent
in Brookline, Newtons, Wellesley and Weston. Selected properties in the better neighborhoods.
HENRY W. SAVAGE, Inc.
Realtors, 273 Harvard St., Brookline Asp. 1504
LEXINGTON, MASS.
Cape Cod, 6 rooms, custom-built in 1937; 3 large chambers, 2 baths, air-conditioned, oil heat, 2-car garage, 26000 foot lot; many unusual features; price reduced for quick sale. R. C. Merriam, Lexington 1187.

L. J. REYNOLDS—HOLC
SALES — RENTALS
1736 Massachusetts Avenue, Lexington, Mass. LEX. 1540 — LEX. 1541

150-YEAR-OLD COLONIAL—13 rooms, 8 fireplaces, 90 acres, 300 apple trees, trout brook, view, telephone and elec. light, $4,000. Lilian E. H. Aho, Mountain View Pk., New Ipswich, N. H.

ROOMS AND BOARD

BOSTON, 26 and 32 Fenway — Attractive single room, $11 or $12 weekly including meals. Write or call Mr. Alphin, KEN. 1574.

BROOKLINE, MASS.—Restricted house, large piazzas, shade trees, dining room or tray service optional; conveyance to services. Lon. 9034.

ROOMS AND BOARD WANTED

WANTED in refined, well-kept Protestant home Brookline, Cambridge, Mass., large unfurnished room and bath, where some music allowed; 3 meals best home cooking; good transportation. Phone ARL. 2242.

ROOMS TO LET

ARLINGTON, MASS.—Young widow has modern home to share with business woman, teacher or couple, conveniently located. Box J-8, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

BOSTON, 54 Falmouth St.—Clean, cool rooms, comfortable beds; suitable for business people. MRS. BINGHAM, Ken. 3640.

BROOKLINE, MASS., near Coolidge Corner—Studio rooms; tourists accommodated; $3.50 to $7.00. Longwood 9054.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS. — Desirable rooms for women in apartment house; conveniently located; privileges. Tel. Trowbridge 6607.

DANVERS, MASS.—1 or 2 rooms with private family, quiet place for rest and study; screened porch and attractive grounds, breakfast and supper if desired, garage. Christian Scientist preferred. 5 Warren Street, Tel. 1282-W.

N. Y. C.—Lady will share delightful, airy 4-room apartment; large corner room overlooking Columbia University; private bath. ACademy 2-8108, 601 W. 115th St. (Apt. 72).

N. Y. C., 501 W. 110th St., Apt. 33 (7th Fl.) —Sunny, homelike, large, front; cross-ventilation; single, double; subways, buses. EVEREST.

N. Y. C.—Rooms $7 and $12; large; 4 closets; running water; visiting Christian Scientists accommodated. 205 W. 57th, Burton, Clr. 7-5420.

N. Y. C., 426 WEST 23rd—Attractive 2-room suite, kitchen, Frigidaire, large closets; airy; maid service; moderate; also single.

N. Y. C.—ROOM near bath; light housekeeping; West End Ave., cor. 99th St. Tel. ACademy 2-1884.

SWAMPSCOTT, MASS.
Two attractive rooms in beautiful home of Protestant adults; 1 room especially suited for gentleman; all comforts and home privileges; $25 week including excellent meals; references exchanged. Tel. Ly 2-2601.

VISITORS to Boston will find clean, comfortable rooms at 101 Gainsboro St., Suite 2. Com. 8793.

346 COMMONWEALTH AVE., Boston—Pleasant, sunny room, top floor; $5 per week. MRS. BURDWOOD. Tel. Com. 9323.

SEWING

REFINED woman, efficient, quick, hand sewer, wishes position. Write Box D-8, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

EXPERIENCED chauffeur, auto and marine mechanic, gas or diesel; full or part time, list of references, go anywhere. G. A. B., 50 Hereford St., Boston. Call Com. 5531.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

ASSOCIATE companion, attendant, hostess, managing housekeeper, refined lady, free to travel. Mrs. C. E. Clary, 1804 Sprague Ave., Charlotte, N. C.

COMPANION or useful in refined family, part or full time; good references. Telephone CI. 6-8769, or write W-10, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

EXPERIENCED French governess, educated Switzerland, primary English studies, piano, sports. Write Box Z-10 Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

HOUSEKEEPER-COOK—Intelligent, competent, reliable; good with children; excellent references. DINKOV, 60 W. 86th St., N. Y. C. AC 2-8528.

HOUSEKEEPER—Companion or attendant for 1 or 2 adults, capable, willing, experienced, careful manager, highest references, driver's license. Box K-11, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

SECRETARY—Real estate experience, knowledge bookkeeping, desires position. PL. 3-1507 or write Box P-8, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

STENOGRAPHER bookkeeper desires change of position, experienced legal, investments, real estate, insurance. Box M-2, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

TEACHER desires place as nursery-governess, companion or similar type work; driver's license; free to travel; references. Box J-7, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

SUMMER BOARD

FOR GIRLS 10-16 YEARS—A personally supervised vacation for Christian Scientists at Bald Hill Farm in the heart of the White Mountains; farm opportunities, hiking, mountain climbing, picnicking, berrying, woodcraft, gardening, swimming. Inquire Covin, Kirkland 1212, Cambridge, Mass.

SUMMER HOMES

Charmingly furnished and well equipped country home of eight rooms, four fireplaces and bath; available for long summer season lease, May 10th to September 10th; barn with horse stalls—kennels, bridle paths through owner's woodland; small cottage for servants.
IONE R. LOWRANCE
170 North St., Hingham, Mass., Hingham 1431

Local Classified (Continued)

SUMMER RENTALS

FRIENDSHIP, MAINE—Seven-room cottage, consisting of four bedrooms, bath, sleeping porch, living room with fireplace, dining room, kitchen and lavatory; completely furnished; located at ocean's edge; garage; private wharf; excellent boating, bathing and fishing; select community; season $400. Write owner, REDMOND, 11 PARK LANE, Springfield, N. J.

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

ART INSTRUCTOR desires position; 4 diplomas; 9 years' experience; excellent references. Box 6, 401 Title Building, Baltimore, Md.

TELEPHONE SERVICE

DISTINCTIVE Mail Address-Telephone. We act as your secretary; instructions carefully followed; mail, messages forwarded. $2.50 monthly.
MADOR SERVICE
475 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C. Tel. Murray Hill 3-1093

THUMB INDEXING

MAY I have the privilege of Thumb Indexing your textbooks? All work personally supervised. Noble R. Steves, Mgr., RAPID PAGE FINDER CO., INC., 184 Harvard St., Dorchester Dist., Boston, Mass. Tel. Talbot 2400.

UPHOLSTERING

CHAS. W. ANTON 114 Stoughton St., Dorchester, Mass. Col. 3206—Upholstering, cabinet and antique repairing; mattresses, cushions and feather pillows renovated

WANTED TO BUY

BEST prices paid furniture, rugs, silver, bric-a-brac, books, etc. LAWNER'S, 81 University Place GR 5-1618. N Y C

Alabama

BIRMINGHAM

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 3-6661, 8 to 9 a. m.—6-7 p. m. daily.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

PHONE 3-9145
McCormack Bros.
PACKARDS
PHONE 3-6238
531 South 21st Street

Goodrich Silvertown Stores
THE HOME OF COMPLETE ECONOMICAL CAR SERVICE
21st St. at Ave. B Phone 3-5164

SWP HOUSE PAINT
A Proven Paint for millions of homes
WASHABLE WALLPAPER
SHERWIN-WILLIAMS
PAINTS-VARNISHES-LACQUERS-ENAMELS
2016 Third Avenue Phone 3-4125

MADAME HUSTED
Women's Wear of Smart Individuality
KICKERNICK UNDERTHINGS
Five Points Birmingham, Ala.

Simmons Electric Co.
"Complete Electrical Service"
Lighting Fixtures, Mazda Lamps, Appliances, Electric Repairs and Wiring
2023 First Ave. North, Phone 3-9284

It Pays to Shop AT
E. E. FORBES
RADIOS—PIANOS
REFRIGERATORS
"We sell everything in music and the musical line"
403 NORTH 20TH

ED. S. MOORE, INC.
NOTHING BUT INSURANCE — WE WILL BOND YOU
TEL. 3-6236
2028½ 1st AVE. N. BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

PANDORA
Beauty Shoppe
at Five Points
FRED BLANKENSHIP, Mgr.
Phone 3-6963

MOBILE

JULIUS GOLDSTEIN & SON, INC.
JEWELERS
SILVERSMITHS
SINCE 1879

Imperial Laundry
Certified Cold Storage
We pay postage or express one way
PHONE DEX 1985

The Minge Floral Co., Inc.
453 Government St.
Phone Dexter 1120 Mobile, Ala.

HAMMEL'S
FOR OVER 45 YEARS MOBILE'S BEST STORE
Dress Up at Hammel's

DIXIE DAIRIES, INC.
Pasteurized "Grade A" Milk
Cottage Cheese
Chocolate Milk
Cream
Dexter 1634 Prichard, Ala.

ALABAMA

MONTGOMERY

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Walnut 4409. Hours: 9 a. m. to 12 m., and 3 to 6 p. m., except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

More than 61 Years at the Same Location
CAPITOL CLOTHING STORE
"On the Square"

DAVIS MOTOR CO.
Pontiac—Cadillac—LaSalle
U. S. Tires, Interstate Oil and Grease
One-Stop Service Station
401 Montgomery St. Phone Cedar 178

Florida

CORAL GABLES

BEAUTE SALON
Harper Method
142 Alhambra Circle
Phone 4-2820
Anna L. Barlow

DAYTONA BEACH

CURTIS DRY GOODS CO.
Shop here for a beautiful selection of linens, curtains, drapery materials, fine piece goods, table linens, bed spreads. Dainty underthings, hosiery, neckwear.

FORT LAUDERDALE

SEMINOLE LAUNDRY, Inc.
"Fort Lauderdale's First Laundry"
Service to fit any purse.
A trial bundle appreciated.
700 N. ANDREWS AVE., PHONE 267

FORT MYERS

Flowers
for Every Occasion Artistically Arranged
Everglades Flower Shop
Phone 206 2209 Carson Street

JACKSONVILLE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 5-0762 10 a. m. to 4 p. m. daily; Saturday 10 a. m. to 1 p. m.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Walk-Over Shoes
for men and women
MOJUD and TOWNWEAR HOSIERY
23 W. Adams St., Jacksonville, Fla.

KUCHLER PRINTING CO.
PRINTING
30 So. Main St. Tel. 5-3161

IRON FIREMAN
"The Machine That Made Coal an Automatic Fuel"
Authorized Dealer
JOSEPH NEEDHAM
PLUMBING AND HEATING
16 S. Laura Phone 5-6062

UNDERWOOD
JEWELERS
We sell only Nationally Advertised merchandise of the better quality
229 Hogan Street Phone 5-3311

LOVETT'S
Super Food Stores and Piggly Wiggly
— 8 STORES —
There is One Near You

MIAMI

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 32495 9 a. m.-5 p. m., except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

TANNER GROCERY STORES
"Where the Best Costs Less"
1753 Northeast Second Avenue
1263 West Flagler Street
1906 Ponce de Leon Boulevard
Coral Gables

IVES Certified DAIRY
FLORIDA'S FIRST
Certified Milk for Both Adult and Baby
Miami Phone 2-7162

INSIST ON
"HOME MILK"
by
MIAMI HOME MILK PRODUCERS ASSOCIATION
MIAMI Phone 2-7696
FT. LAUDERDALE Phone 613

Skagseth Stationery Co.
Miami 72 N. E. 1st St. Tel. 2-8491
Miami Beach 1452 Washington Ave. Tel. 5-2680
MIAMI, FLA.
Floor Coverings, Linoleum, Asphalt and Rubber Tile, Rugs, Carpets, also Window Shades

The J. H. HAGOOD CO.
3301 N. E. 2nd Ave. Tel. 7-2288

FLORIDA

MIAMI
(Continued)

IN MIAMI IT'S
GRALYNN LAUNDRY
PHONE 3-3148
400 N.W. 8th St.

MIAMI BEACH

STANDARD OIL PRODUCTS
TIRES—BATTERIES
MECHANICAL WORK
BODY—FENDER REPAIR
YOU-DRIVE-IT CARS

Mike Dallett
GARAGE AND SERVICE
340 23RD STREET TEL. 5-6721
WRECKER SERVICE

Holleman's
EXCELLENT FOOD
Moderate Prices
Breakfast—Luncheon—Dinner
14 STREET AT WASHINGTON AVENUE

ORLANDO

ORLANDO Steam Laundry
Central Florida's Only Certified Dry Cleaners
PHONE 3176
WINTER PARK 100

AMERICAN LAUNDRY
GARAGE AND SERVICE
Orlando, Fla.
21 N. Parramore

GEORGIA

ATLANTA
(Continued)

THE HAMMOND Electric ORGAN
FOR CHURCH SCHOOL OR HOME
Installations from $1250 up
CABLE PIANO COMPANY
235 Peachtree Street

MACON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone 70, 9 a. m. to 12 m. daily except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Call us for
Paints and Wallpaper
SHERWIN-WILLIAMS CO.
456 Second St. Phone 6367
PHONE 4083 EXPERT OPERATORS

FREEMAN BEAUTY SHOP
Complete Beauty Service
502 WALNUT STREET

KARSTEN & DENSON CO.
All Types of Spray Material for Rose Bushes, Shrubbery, Flowers and Gardens

If you love beauty
You will love our clothes
GOLDMAN'S
572 Cherry Street

Harrold & Scandrett Co.
General Insurance
First National Bank Building
Phones 6731—6732

No. Carolina

CHARLOTTE

Biltmore
DAIRY FARMS
for Forty Years
"QUALITY DAIRY PRODUCTS"
Telephone 3-2153

Reids
RAIN OR SHINE
Visit Reid's Daily or 2-2181
35 Years of Fashion Leadership

Purcells
206 N. Tryon

Charlotte Laundry, Inc.
ESTABLISHED 1890
SANITONE CLEANER
We protect your linen in every way. Quality First is our Motto.
DIAL 3-5191

Europe

Switzerland

BASEL

Droguerie-Friederich
Allschwilerstrasse 26
Tel. 2.43.26
(GROCERIES)

NAFZGER-RÜEGG
Konditorei—Tea Room
Spez: Pralinés und Konfect
Aeschenvorstadt 75, Tel. 4.48.98

Bureaumaschinen, Revisionen, Reparaturen, auch auswärts,
Farbbänder, Kohlepapier
H. REBER Basel
Solothurnerstr. 41 Tel. 2.03.54
(Office Machines)

A. BEER
Lingerie et Raccommodage
Sempacherstrasse 57.
(Underlinen and Mending)

Carpets and Rugs
MATZINGER
Basle, Steinenberg 5

Frau E. Sprüngli-Ballmer
Blumengeschäft
Burgfelderstr. 21 Tel. 2.53.91
Florist

SCHAAD et CIE
vorm. Preiswerk
Spalenberg 2 and Branches
Cocoa, Chocolate
Tinned Goods

Schuhhaus zum Barfüsserplatz A. G.
Specialty of Bally Quality Shoes
Barfüsserplatz 18
Tel. 2.42.41 H. GÜNTHER, *Mgr.*

Tapezierer und Dekorationsgeschäft
Walter Meyer - Merklin
Tellstrasse 34. Tel. 4.31.64
(Paperer und Decorator)

Metzgerei - Wursterei
A. MERKT
Spalenberg 60 Tel. 2.15.68
(Butcher)

SWITZERLAND

BERNE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 27 019, 3 to 6 p. m. Wednesdays
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Au Bon Marché
BERNE
for Quality and Value
Novelties for Ladies, Men and Children
SPITALGASSE 3-7

Tailor — Dressmaker
J. & M. EDERER
Bubenbergplatz 9. Tel. 3.18.27
First Class Tailoring Establishment for Men and Women

Dachdecker und Maurergeschäft
(Expert Roofing and Masonry)
Kropf & Siegenthaler
Flurstrasse 38 Tel. 35.632

Couture
E. MISCHLER
Gurtengasse 3.
(DRESSMAKING)

GELTERKINDEN

J. HAURI-GSELL
Tuch und Massgeschäft
Couture—Dressmaking
GELTERKINDEN, BEI BASEL

GENEVA

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Geneva 28-445, 9:30 a. m.-12 30 p. m. except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Pianos Harmoniums
Gramos T.S.F. Disques
Brückner-Guignard
RU DU RHONE 98

LAUSANNE

FISCHER'S MARKET
FISH, POULTRY, FOWL
Canned Goods
LOUVE 5 TEL. 22 136

THUN

FR. SCHWARZ
Bälliz 45
Leather and Travel Goods
Ladies' Bags

F. SCHEIM
Hauptgasse 67
Gentlemen's Shirts, Pyjamas
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Underwear
Socks, Gloves, Stockings

ZURICH

C. SCHWEIKERT
Coiffeur—Parfumerie—Manicure
Hottingerstrasse 8—Tel. 20.412
SPECIALITÄT DAUERWELLEN
(Hairdresser)

Albrecht Schlapfer
Linthescherplatz 10 b. Pestalozzidenkmal
Table-linen, Bed-linen, Table-cloths
Chaiselongue-covers
Complete Trousseaux
Sportartikel und Sport Konfektion
Sporthaus Bächtold
Zürich, Rämistrasse 3, b. Bellevue

Union S. Africa

CAPE TOWN

Madame Grace
American
Corset Specialities
Room 4, 122 Adderley St., Cape Town

ANDRÉ MARQUARD
Suppliers of
All sporting equipment
Repair work a speciality
Second Floor
MARKHAM'S BUILDINGS
Hout Street, Cape Town

Typing, Multigraphing Duplicating
Miss Grace Hill
Southern Life Buildings
St. George's Street Tel. 3-0843

MURDOCK'S
Reliable
Jewellers - Diamond Merchants
Watchmakers
Goldsmiths and Silversmiths
100 ADDERLEY STREET
P. O. Box 901 Telephone 2-6461

CLAREMONT

E. L. HARPER
Family Grocer and Provision Merchant
Provisions a speciality
Grove Buildings, Main Road
Telephone 7-2692

DURBAN

For Electric Stoves, Refrigerators, Radiators, Lamps, Domestic Lighting, Power Installations, etc.
See
KILBURN & WHITE
Electrical Engineers
557 West St. Phone 20136
REPAIRS A SPECIALITY

HARRY FRANCE
Specialises in:—
FISH POULTRY GAME
BUTTER EGGS BACON
Stalls 9 and 10 City Market
Warwick Avenue Phone 25528

Let the Advertiser Know
that your patronage is in response to his advertising in The Christian Science Monitor. He will appreciate your courtesy.

Union of South Africa

DURBAN
(Continued)

Hooper Motors Pty. Ltd.
OLDSMOBILE
VAUXHALL
CADILLAC
LA SALLE
Also Good Used Cars
Petrol—Oils—All Accessories
179-181 West St. through to 164 Smith St.
Phone 23785
Also Hooper Car Parking and Service
36 Aliwal St. All Night Service Phone 22153

P.S. Fully Equipped Workshop for all classes of repairs. Expert Mechanics.

Also Hooper Triangle Filling Station
Cor. Soldiers Way and Field St.

West St. Phone
Durban 21551

Try STUTTAFORDS First
The Store of Personal Service

LOWTHERS BREAD and CAKES

Buy WHEATALIN (Whole Meal) Bread
76 ALICE STREET PHONE 21351

WAKELING BROS. & CLARKE LTD.
Family Grocers
DURBAN'S LOWEST PRICES
Prompt Attention and Quick Delivery
Phone 26321 472 West Street

Gladden Every Day with flowers from
HOWDENS
(Manageress: Miss Molly Mills)
Florists and Nurserymen
Distinctive Quality and Service
353 West St. Phone 25321
Residence 22933

SHORT & McDONALD
Building Contractors
House Repairs, Jobbing, Plumbing and Painting
Estimates Willingly Given
Phone 36852 256 Stamford Hill Road

For All Printing—Remember
Phone 21465
ROBERTS PRINTER
PLOWRIGHT LANE. DURBAN

WINTONS
The Man's Store for Men's Wear
Right up-to-date in all Men's Apparel
Moderately Priced
376 West St. Phone 25289

ADAMS & CO. Ltd.
Stationers and Booksellers
For Stationery, Fountain Pens, Standard Literature, Latest Fiction, Juvenile and School Books
341 West St. Telephone 21981

EAST LONDON

TIDDY BROS.
94 Oxford Street, East London

DRAPERS and SOFT FURNISHERS

GERMISTON

Economic Cash Butchery
(QUALITY HOUSE)
52 President Street
Phone 51-2223 GERMISTON
For Quality and Service See Us First
Deliveries Daily

JOHANNESBURG

OUR POLICY in 6 WORDS
• DEPENDABLE GOODS
• UTMOST VALUES
• FRIENDLY SERVICE
VISIT OUR TEA ROOM 3rd FLOOR
ALL FOOD SERVED IS
GRADE "A".....THE BEST
JOHN ORR & CO.
JOHANNESBURG

Rice, Wells & Co. (Pty.) Ltd.
Printers and Stationers
INVESTMENT BUILDINGS
97, COMMISSIONER STREET
Telephone No. 34-1534 (3 lines)

WHEN you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor.

Union of South Africa

JOHANNESBURG
(Continued)

THE MODERN STORE

High Speed Lifts Where Finest Merchandise Costs Less Air-conditioned Throughout
Gay Modern Café

Cleghorns
CLEGHORN AND HARRIS LTD.
P.O. Box 3204 ELOFF and KERK STS. JOHANNESBURG Phone No. 22-0311

Fanny Farmer's Quality Confectioners
Wedding and Birthday Cakes our speciality
Ask for illustrated catalogue and price list
96 Pritchard St.
37 Loveday St.
62 Kerk St.
P. O. Box 6818

THE HOUSE OF QUALITY
Thrupps Co
(Estab. 1892)
Grocers and Provision Merchants
71 Pritchard St., Johannesburg

STOCKIST OF
LOTUS, CLARKS, and all well-known makes of Footwear
THRESHER'S
73. ELOFF STREET JOHANNESBURG

TYPEWRITER Experts and Stationers

WAGSTAFF & MOLLER
New Kempsey Buildings
115 Fox Street Phone 33-7855

V. M. F. DAIRIES (Pty.) Ltd.
Jersey Dairy Branch
Croydon Mansions, Wanderers St. and at 116 Pritchard St.
Telephone 22-4552
Awarded six "Certificates of Merit" by City of Johannesburg
High Grade Milk, Cream, Butter, Eggs, Honey

Figaro
LADIES HAIRDRESSERS
Specialists in PERMANENT WAVING
Proprietors. L. Lovely G. Van Diggelen and I. Perrow
First Floor, Hepworth's Bldgs.
70 Pritchard Street
PHONE 22-3952

HOLLANDER'S
High Class Gentlemen's Hairdressers
(PROP. L. HOLLANDER)
122a Eloff St., Next Door to S. A. P. Club Johannesburg

PHILLIPS BROS.
Jewellers
56, Rissik Street, Cor. Kerk Street
JOHANNESBURG
GIFTS FOR ALL OCCASIONS

PIETERMARITZBURG

Co-operative Society
LIMITED
138 Church St. Maritzburg
Branches at ESTCOURT, GREYTOWN and MAYOR'S WALK
SHOP at the CO-OP
For Highest Quality Goods at the Keenest Prices

Est. 1892
Phone 2235 3 lines

W. GOODWIN & CO.
(Proprietor: D. V. WATSON)
Motor Specialists
Body Builders, Duco Spraying
Motor Trimming, Springsmiths
373 Longmarket St. Day Phone 2644 Night " 4428

A. E. BUTTERWORTH
Motor Accessories
Petrol, Oils, Tyres PYROIL SAVES MOTORS
109, Commercial Road Phone 4170

D. TROMP
Plumber, Sanitary Engineer, Drainage Contractor and Hot Water Fitter
ESTIMATES FREE
203a Pietermaritz Street Ph. 4809

Union of South Africa

PORT ELIZABETH

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY
LIMITED
Eastern Province
16 Main St., PORT ELIZABETH
All Classes of Insurance Transacted
Also at
Cape Town, Durban, Johannesburg

PRETORIA

Pretoria's Most Progressive Departmental Store
BECKETT MURRAY & CO.
(PTY.) LTD.
298 Church Street
Pretoria and
V. Wyk St., Roodeport
Phones 5173.4.5
6232
P. O. Box 1072
Where Quality Goods Cost Less

Eves
Millinery and Gowns
234 Church St. Central
Phone 2395

Australia
NEW SOUTH WALES

PARRAMATTA

McEWANS, Ltd.
HIGH CLASS GROCERS
41 George Street, Parramatta
GREEN COUPONS GIVEN
Phone N. W. 9729

SYDNEY

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone F. L. 1721, 10 a. m.-3 p. m., daily except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Shirley Shoes
of Quality and Value
For Men, Ladies and Children
Corner Pitt and Market Street
OPPOSITE FARMERS

Max Factor ★ Hollywood & London
Fred C. James Geo. H. Anderson
HER MAJESTY'S ARCADE, SYDNEY

Commercial Union Assurance Company Ltd.
(Incorporated in England)
Fire, Marine and Accident
Accumulated funds exceed £60,000,000
Eric A. Finlay, Branch Manager
"Insurance House" 109 Pitt Street, Sydney

VAUCLUSE
SYDNEY'S LOVELIEST SUBURB
Where Shady Roads Wind to Sunny Beaches
HOMES for SALE or RENT
Frank Eise
Member of the Real Estate Institute, N. S. W.
68 N. S. H. RD., VAUCLUSE FU 9676

Remember
The Pottery Shop
12 ROWE STREET, SYDNEY
Pottery, Baskets, Fur Toys
Lino-Cuts, etc.

PRINTER
Wallace Hickson
214 PITT ST. PHONE
SYDNEY MA 5516

Hillcrest Laundry, Ltd.
RENNY LANE, PADDINGTON
For prompt and reliable Laundry Service. Personal and Household. Specialist in Dress Shirts.
Enquire about our Bachelor Service
Phone F 1502

Established 1887
W. NICHOLSON
Tailor
and COSTUME MAKER
Third Floor, Ocean House
34 Martin Place
Tel. B2262

MISS BETTY FRENCH
Typing, Multigraphing Duplicating
Bull's Chambers, Sixth Floor
28 Martin Place BW 6268

NEW SOUTH WALES

SYDNEY
(Continued)

The Toby Tavern
The Quaintest Cafe in Town
Private Functions Catered For
126 King St. (1st floor) Phone B 1523 and at 32 Pitt Street
Morning Coffee, Luncheon, Tea and Dinner
MRS. E. A. LANE

EDWARD FAY
Pty. Ltd
SYDNEY'S LEADING SHOE RETAILERS
Head Office Pitt and Liverpool Streets
Branches: Oxford Street Broadway, Newton, Parramatta and Burwood

FRANK'S
MEN'S WEAR STORE
Tie and Sox Specialist
280 George St., opp. Margaret St. Sydney

SOUTH AUSTRALIA

ADELAIDE

GOLDEN CRUST BAKERY
South Australia's Largest and Most Modern Bakery
Gover St., No. Adelaide

Telephones Central 1310 (2 lines)
SCRYMGOUR & SONS
Printers and Stationers
115 King William Street, Adelaide

AUSTRALIAN DRY CLEANERS
High Class Dry Cleaners
Carpet Cleaners and Dyers
Kent Road Kent Town
City Dept. 21 Charles St. F 1177

VICTORIA

MELBOURNE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Windsor 6587, 9 a. m.-6 p. m. daily except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

S. E. DICKINS PTY. LTD.
THE MODERN GROCERS
— BRANCHES AT —
CAMBERWELL ST. KILDA GLENFERRIE
MALVERN WINDSOR
BRUNSWICK COLLINGWOOD
NORTH MELBOURNE FOOTSCRAY
ALSO BRANCHES IN GEELONG AND BALLARAT
CENT. 4896 MISS N. GALE

Little Folks
The Exclusive Children's Shop
9 CENTRE COURT Through Centreway

FLAT SEEKERS!
FLAT INVESTORS!
Consult the Flat Specialist
MRS. F. BLAGDON
Real Estate Agent
Member of the R. E. S. I.
80 SWANSTON STREET Phones: Cent. 6163-4-5 3 Lines

Bring Your Jewelry and Watch Repair Up to
V. Boldner
WATCHMAKER JEWELER
McEwan House, 343 Lt. Collins Street
MU. 3617 LF. 2933

LADIES' and GENTLEMEN'S
TAILOR
GOTAL MOVITZ
PHONE F-2211
Capitol House, Swanson Street

The Wentworth CAFE
Private Rooms for Entertaining
Open till Mid-night—Sundays till 9:30
203 COLLINS ST., C1 Opposite Town Hall
Tels. F. 5969 F. 5341

DECORATION and PAINTING
TEL. WINDSOR 2100
H. OLIVER & SON Pty Ltd
434 TOORAK ROAD, S. E. 2

RAINERS BEDDING
Pty. Ltd. Phone F-4258
Specialists in Spring-Filled Mattresses
All types of Bedding Renovations
18 CENTER COURT
Continuation of Centerway

Caldwell's
FURNITURE
Antiques and Reproductions
435 BOURKE STREET

MISS EDITH TAPNER
TYPING
DUPLICATING
MAILING LISTS
Expertly and Promptly Executed
20 QUEEN STREET MU. 1248

YOUNG & PARK PROP. LTD.
OLD STYLE FURNITURE
CARPETS, CURTAINS & BLINDS
Tel. Central 5091 281 Collins St.

MABEL CLAY PTY LTD
"Clayknit" Tailored Knitwear To Measure
THREE STORES
558 Burke Road, Camberwell
50 Puckle Street, Moonee Ponds
517 Dean Street, Albury N.S.W.

VICTORIA

MELBOURNE
(Continued)

SOVEREIGN VALUE AT
REGENCY CAFE
Generous Portions Attractively Served
Excellent Home Cooking
Moderate Prices
PHONE F 6781
CLYDE WAY 132 ELIZABETH ST.
MELBOURNE, AUSTRALIA

CARPET SERVICE
Cleaning, Making, Altering and Repairing
SINGLETON'S
Speciality
CARPET SHAMPOOING

Estab. 28 years
Syd. FL. 5171 Adelaide F3796 Melb. F9084

"WILMAR"
MRS. LOTTIE MARTIN
EXPERT
CORSETIER
Fittings for every type of figure
DAINTY
LINGERIE
MISS D. WILLIAMS
294 Little Collins St. Telephone C. 52 18

MILLIGAN MOTORS PTY LTD
Complete Automotive
MAINTENANCE
13 Barkly St., St. Kilda Junction
Petrol, Oil, Battery and Tyre Service
Telephone Windsor 2777

AUSTRAL VERA VERE MU 3008
OFFICES SUPPLIED **TOWEL SERVICE**
386 Flinders Lane

MELBOURNE—Brighton

F. M. STRAWS
DRAPERY STORES Pty. Ltd.
123 CHURCH STREET
▲ MIDDLE BRIGHTON ▲
Branches also at
SANDRINGHAM—HAMPTON
CHELTENHAM and BALWYN

MRS. E. M. BURLINSON
The Gift Shop
LENDING LIBRARY
53 Church St., Middle Brighton
Phone X3281

MELBOURNE-Camberwell

CHINA TOOLS PAINTS
CRYSTAL CUTLERY
BRIANT'S
Telephone WF 2700
612 Burke Road, Camberwell

MELBOURNE—PRAHRAN

SPEED'S SHOE STORES
4 Convenient Locations
159 Chapel Street, Prahran
258 Carlisle Street, Balaclava
and Hampton Street, Hampton
Heidelberg Road, Ivanhoe

FOR GUARANTEED FURNITURE MADE TO ORDER—WIN 4419
The Strand Furniture Warehouse Pty. Ltd.
278 CHAPEL ST., PRAHRAN
588 CHAPPEL ST., SOUTH YARRA

MELBOURNE South Yarra

Rindless Bacon
Havelock Flour
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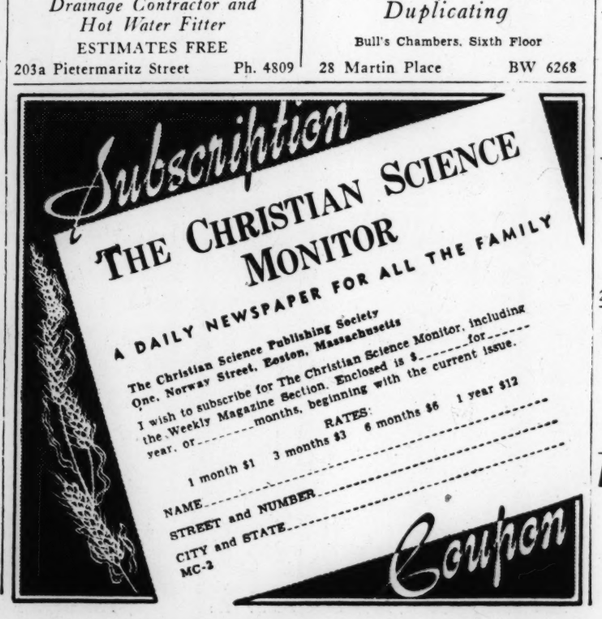
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Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Monitor Movie Guide

© Columbia Pictures

Irene Dunne, Eva Lee Kuney, and Cary Grant
In a scene from the film, "Penny Serenade"

The Great Lie (Warners)—Melodrama, with a preposterous story, infused, however, with a certain amount of persuasiveness through the acting of Bette Davis, the work of the supporting cast, the direction of Edmund Goulding, the dialogue, and photography. The narrative is based on the dramatic triangle and abounds in what were once called "strong situations." George Brent, Mary Astor, Lucile Watson, Hattie McDaniel.—Adults and mature young people.

Missing Ten Days (Columbia)—Brisk, entertaining, and sometimes exciting melodrama made in England with a complicated story about a young man of wealth who crashes in a plane, forgets his identity, and finds himself mistaken for various persons, among them a British secret service man. Rex Harrison, Karen Verne, C. V. France, Joan Marion.—Adults and young people.

Model Wife (Universal)—Story of a young wedded couple who work in the same store but who keep the marriage a secret because of a rule against employment of married women. Much of the narrative is concerned with the husband's jealousy over attentions paid his wife by her boss. A change of heart on the part of the owner brings happiness at last to the young people. Joan Blondell, Dick Powell, Charles Ruggles, Lee Bowman, Lucile Watson, Ruth Donnelly.—Adults and mature young people.

Nice Girl? (Universal)—Amusing comedy with Deanna Durbin as a small-town girl, daughter of a high school principal, who thinks she is in love with an amiable young research man, runs away temporarily to the city, finds that he considers her merely a child, and returns to her home and the boy next door. Many of Miss Durbin's admirers will regret that she is shown drinking; but the early scenes are delightfully done. Franchot Tone, Robert Stack, Walter Brennan, Robert Benchley, Helen Broderick.—Adults and mature young people.

Penny Serenade (Columbia)—Film of merit, seeking to show what a child may mean to a home. The narrative deals with a middle-class, not-over-prosperous couple, who face a succession of trials and domestic crises such as might confront many another pair. The theme has been treated seriously, but there is a tendency to oversentimentalize. The production is fortunate in its players. Irene Dunne, Cary Grant, Edgar Buchanan, Beulah Bondi, Eva Lee Kuney.—Adults and young people.

Washington Melodrama (MGM)—Murder melodrama, not too adroitly managed, about a millionaire philanthropist, who seeks the passage of a bill to send food to occupied European countries and who in the interval of waiting for action, either for or against, becomes involved in a night club homicide. Frank Morgan, Ann Rutherford, Kent Taylor, Dan Dailey, Jr., Lee Bowman, Fay Holden.—Adults and mature young people.

Ziegfeld Girl (MGM)—Large and lavish spectacle film with girls in varied attire. There is also a story about three Ziegfeld girls, their backgrounds, and the fortune—or lack of it—which they meet. James Stewart, Judy Garland, Hedy Lamarr, Lana Turner, Tony Martin, Jackie Cooper, Ian Hunter.—Adults.

Above Average Films

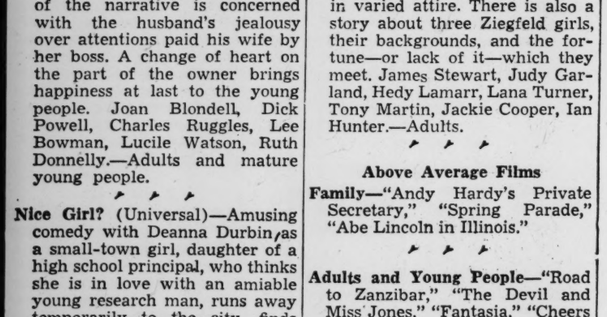
Family—"Andy Hardy's Private Secretary," "Spring Parade," "Abe Lincoln in Illinois."

Adults and Young People—"Road to Zanzibar," "The Devil and Miss Jones," "Fantasia," "Cheers for Miss Bishop," "Meet John Doe," "So Ends Our Night," "Arizona," "Hudson's Bay," "Night Train," "Thief of Bagdad," "Blackout."

Adults Only—"The Long Voyage Home," "The Baker's Wife," "The Man I Married," "My Favorite Wife," "The Mortal Storm," "Lights Out in Europe."

Photographic Quiz

By "Puzzlesmith"



The Taxi Problem

Twelve persons missed the last train to their home town, 20 miles distant, one night. Only one taxicab was available. Of course, its capacity was inadequate for all 12. In fact, the driver stated that he could take only 4 passengers at a time, and that, because of strict speed limits, he could average only 20 miles an hour. "There's only one way I can work it," he said, "and that's to carry some of you part of the way and then come back for some more. How fast can you people walk?"

The passengers figured that, as a group, they could walk at the rate of 4 miles an hour. So, the driver started out with 4 of the 12 persons, saying that he would come back later for 4 more. "You just keep on walking while you're on foot," he said, "and I'll do the rest."

The problem: How far shall the taxi man carry each group of persons so as to get all 12 into town at the same time?

More Quizzes

1—A farmer was asked, "How many sheep have you?" He replied: "If I had as many more, half as many more, and one and a half sheep, I would have 24." How many sheep did he have?

2—If 120 feet of fence enclose a square field, the area of which is 900 square feet, how many square feet can be enclosed in a similarly shaped field by 160 feet of fence?

(Answers Appear Elsewhere on This Page)

Daily Quotation

Do thy duty, that is best,
Leave unto the Lord the rest.
—HENRY W. LONGFELLOW

Current Events Test

Questions to Enable the Reader to Review the News

1. As a single person earning $1,500 a year, just how much would your taxes amount to under the new defense tax plan? (a) How much would a married couple—no children—with an income of $3,000 pay?

2. Is the United States Government preparing American public opinion for the major step of convoying war materials to Great Britain?

3. How many American and Canadian airplanes have been so far turned over the RAF?

4. What incident caused the United States to close its borders to escaped German war prisoners?

5. What recent naval bombardment was described by British officers as one of the biggest in naval history?

6. In these days of fast moving world events just what does the average woman reader turn to first in the daily newspaper? (a) The average man?

7. Under what circumstances do 71 per cent of the American people favor American aid in convoying of supply ships to Britain?

8. How far out into the Atlantic may the U. S. neutrality patrol be extended?

9. To what point has King George II of Greece moved his Government?

10. How soon will the United States have a unified, well-formed, and effective army?

(Answers to these questions appear elsewhere on this page)

In Lighter Vein

Supposedly

63 Per Cent of Clocks Are Hand-Wound.—Headline.

To be exact, 63 per cent of the clocks are supposed to be hand-wound.—Indianapolis News.

Very, Very Pointed

A man temporarily appointed to a position in charge of secret papers in a branch of the British Government had apparently been telling tales out of school. The other day, according to Answers, he received a large envelope marked "Most Secret." Inside was another envelope, also marked "Most Secret." Inside that was a letter headed "Most Secret." It read something like this:

"Most Secret Paper No. 123456/XYZ/ABC may now be considered no longer secret."

The Persistent Inquirer

The latest story about Nazi officialdom tells of a party leader who had just purchased a pretentious country home, which according to the town paper, cost 75,000 marks. One morning the occupant found, pinned to the main door, a card which read: "Where did you get the 75,000?"

The irate victim offered a reward of 1,000 marks to the one who uncovered the perpetrator of the deed.

Next morning, however, another card was pinned to the door, which read: "Where did you get the 76,000 marks?"

Monitor Camera Club from Dorothy Meigs Eidlitz, New York City

Noon in Nazareth

Photographic Quiz Answer

Two of the groups of passengers must walk 8 miles, and the third group 4 miles, while the taxi covers 52 miles. The taxi carries the first 4 passengers 12 miles, leaving them 8 miles from their destination. The trip takes 36 minutes. For these passengers to walk the remaining distance will take them 2 hours. From this 12-mile point, the taxi returns 8 miles in 24 minutes, and picks up the second group of 4 passengers, who have walked for 1 hour. He carries these 12 miles, leaving them 4 miles from their destination, which they will walk in an hour. The taxi then returns 8 miles, picking up the last 4 who have walked for 2 hours, and takes them into town, arriving there just as the others who are walking arrive.

More Quizzes

1—9 sheep.
2—1600 square feet.

A Verse for Today . . .

But thou, O LORD, *art a shield for me; my glory, and the lifter up of mine head.*—Ps. 3:3.

Air Corps Units

What are the tactical units of the U. S. Air Corps and how do they compare with subdivisions of our ground forces?

The Wing, which corresponds to an army brigade; the Group, which corresponds to a regiment; and the Squadron, corresponding to the battalion. A Squadron is composed of 28 fighter planes or 13 bomber planes. A Group is composed of three squadrons. A Wing has from two to three groups.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

3d. for "Luggage"

(London Daily Mirror)

A taxi-driver was cruising along a London street one evening just before dusk when he was hailed by a police-sergeant.

"Want a job?" asked the sergeant.

"Bring it up," said the cabby.

The job turned out to be an unexploded bomb—which, with two members of the disposal squad, had to be taken to some barracks.

"I wasn't too delighted," writes the driver, "but they said they were very short of transport, so I agreed to help.

"I was told to collect the fare from the Town Hall the next day. When I did, I charged 3d. for 'luggage'!"

Current Events Test

(Answers)

1. A single person earning $1,500 a year and at present paying a tax of $22 will under the new proposed Treasury plan pay $109. (a) A married couple with no children and with a $3,000 income would have their taxes increased from $31 to $152.

2. The April 24 speeches of Secretaries Hull and Knox, which emphasized quick and full aid to Britain, indicate this trend.

3. According to Lord Beaverbrook, British Minister of Aircraft Production, the number totals 1,000.

4. The action followed the disclosure that Baron Franz von Werra, Nazi war flier who escaped from Canada several months ago, had jumped bonds of $15,000 and fled to Peru.

5. The bombardment of Tripoli, April 21, when British battleships pumped more than a thousand tons of high explosives into Mussolini's heaviest fortified African possession which has been the jumping-off place for Hitler's troops striking at Egypt.

6. In a survey conducted by Prof. Charles Allen of the Medill School of Journalism, it was revealed that the majority of women questioned read the comic page before turning to the front page or other pages of the newspaper. (a) The men turned to the front page first, then the comics, sports, and local news in that order.

7. According to a recent Gallup poll 71 per cent of the American people favor convoys "if British defeat seems certain without them."

8. The United States is now preparing to extend its air and naval neutrality patrol at least 1,000 miles out into the Atlantic.

9. King George II of Greece has transferred his headquarters to the island of Crete.

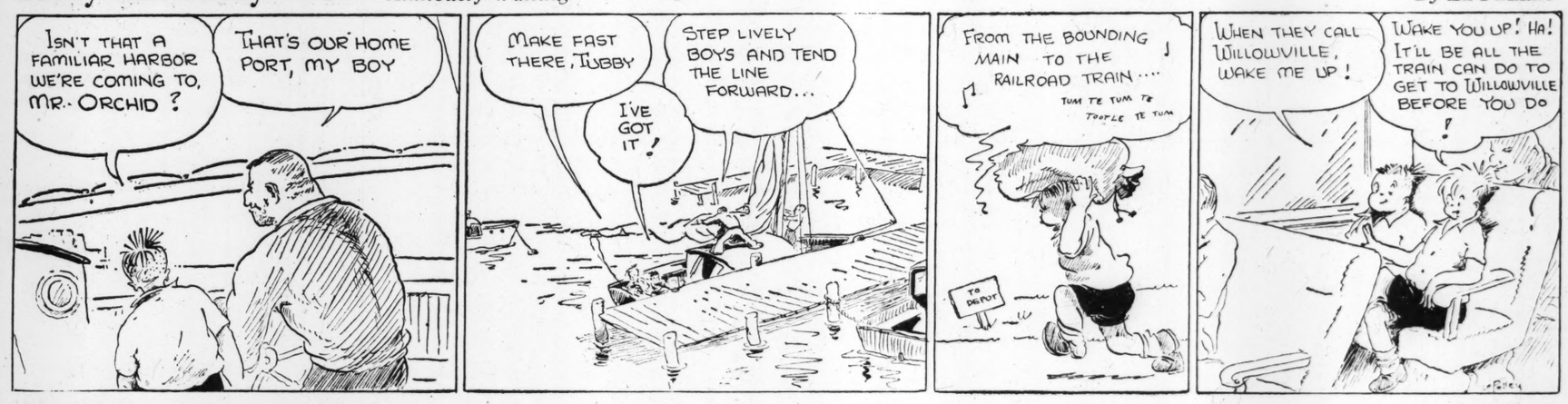
10. Gen. George Marshall, Army Chief of Staff, told a Senate committee investigating national defense, that the United States will have a first-class army by June or July.

Heavy Bombers

It takes at least five tons of high grade alloy steels to build a big transport plane or heavy bomber.

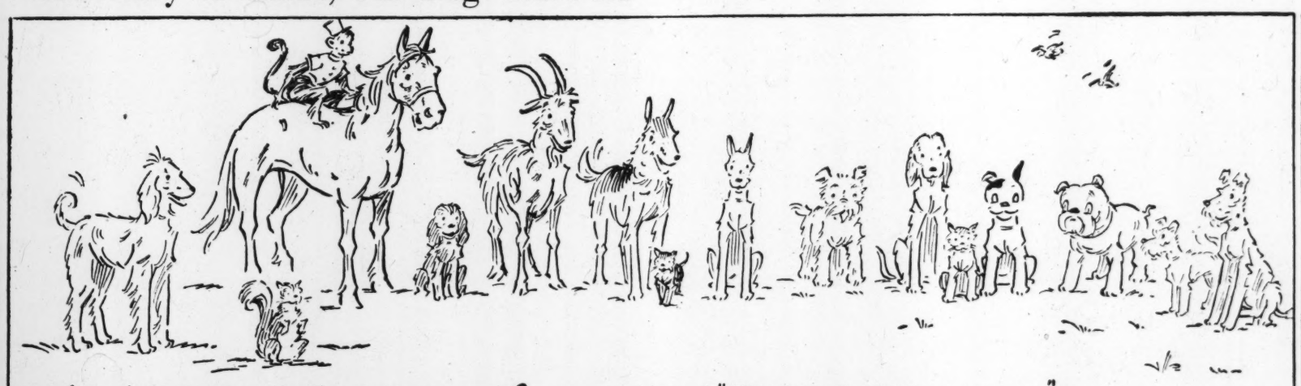
Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Anxiously Waiting*

By LE PELLEY


ISN'T THAT A FAMILIAR HARBOR WE'RE COMING TO, MR. ORCHID?
THAT'S OUR HOME PORT, MY BOY
MAKE FAST THERE, TUBBY
I'VE GOT IT!
STEP LIVELY BOYS AND TEND THE LINE FORWARD...
FROM THE BOUNDING MAIN TO THE RAILROAD TRAIN....
TUM TE TUM TE TOOTLE TE TUM
TO DEPOT
WHEN THEY CALL WILLOWVILLE, WAKE ME UP!
WAKE YOU UP! HA! IT'LL BE ALL THE TRAIN CAN DO TO GET TO WILLOWVILLE BEFORE YOU DO!

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Thank You*

By RODGERS



The Adventures of Waddles—*Waddles and Tom Look Funny Now*

By THE HAGERS

"WHAT'S JOE TEAL UP TO, ANYWAY? THESE CARDS HE TOSSED—WHAT DO THEY SAY?"
"WE'RE NOTIFIED," READ TOM PINTAIL, "THAT JOE WILL HAVE AN AUCTION SALE.
A RARE COLLECTION OF ANTIQUES HE MUST DISPOSE OF IN TWO WEEKS."
I QUACKED, "AND WE MADE ALL THAT FUSS! JOE MUST BE LAUGHING, TOM, AT US."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, APRIL 26, 1941 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

"Let History Do It"

People who used to "let George do it" now advocate leaving it to history. History, they argue, will take care of Hitlerism, as it took care of Napoleon and other conquerors and tyrants. Over the perspective of centuries, the Alexanders do look like mere incidents in the great story of humanity.

Thus the novelist, Kathleen Norris, preceding Colonel Lindbergh as speaker at the New York meeting of the America First Committee, could say:

> We are justified in feeling that, although a cruel and unbalanced dictator has arisen in Europe . . . this state of affairs will last no longer than it has lasted in the past, when Peter the Great, Louis XIV, Cromwell, Philip of Spain and Napoleon have all caused them panic. . . . We may hope that, within a few years, these despots will disappear.

The conquerors come and go, seemingly falling by their own weight, as they rose apparently by their own power. But they did neither. Their times helped to make them what they were, and active opponents contributed decisively to the undoing of conquerors' achievements.

Americans who are besieged in their moral citadels by arguments encouraging passivity and apathy may well remember the history of their own nation's struggle for collective and individual freedom. History has brought these blessings to America. But what is history? It is primarily the record of courageous action.

History is not what men wait for. It is what they do.

Rebuilding the Home Town

Destruction by fire of some 550 homes in Marshfield, Massachusetts, can be turned into a splendid opportunity for civic progress, as the experience of other communities illustrates.

Not so long ago the long arm of Uncle Sam stretched out to build a flood-control dam across the Pemigewasset River in New Hampshire. The village of Hill thus seemed destined to become nothing but a watery ripple in the sunlight.

The community's main industry had closed, and its railroad had been washed away. Condemnation of the town itself now seemed a heavy blow. But the residents determined to build a new Hill, a model village, on higher ground. They worked out their differences. Then they called in State planning engineers.

The new village is a reality today, with neat little homes and pretty streets. Even to details it is well planned. Conduits, for example, are laid under the grass strip separating street and sidewalk, where no pavement will have to be torn up for repairs. The village is a paying project.

Other communities, too, have faced disaster and risen to overcome it. Columbus, Kentucky, on the Mississippi, and Shawneetown, Illinois, on the Ohio, both rebuilt, are examples.

The vigor of Marshfield is shown by the fact that a committee is already at work planning reconstruction. Organized effort and careful, thorough planning can make the Ocean Bluffs district an unsurpassed model seaside resort. The example is one which other stricken communities might well follow.

So Near; So Far

As a result of Nazi-Fascist victories in the Balkans, all Dalmatia seems once more to be within the Italian reach. So it seemed also in World War days, when Italy fought on the Allied side.

Italians fully expected the Dalmatian coast as a reward for their participation in the World War. Historians say they lost it because of an unforeseen development, namely, the participation of the United States in the peace conference.

Italy's disappointment was one of those long-nursed "grievances" that the Fascists have exploited. Dalmatia seemed so near, and yet proved so far away. Now it seems near again. But would it be Italian even in the event of a Nazi victory? More likely it would be a Nazi province, administered perhaps from a Nazi branch-office in Rome. But there is room for many unforeseen developments between the Battle of the Balkans and the end of the Battle of the Atlantic.

Franz von Werra, German Air Corps pilot, skipped out of the United States after the German consulate in New York had posted bond of $15,000 to assure that he would stay. Now "authoritative sources" in Berlin say he was perfectly justified in thus breaking faith and that "it was purely a business proposition." A sidelight for American business men on Nazi business methods.

Roadside Menaces

A visit to the vicinity of almost any cantonment should convince the average citizen that the roadside zoning problem of the United States includes more than the mere elimination of unsightly signs.

An aroused public opinion is needed to cope with the problem of roadside taverns and dine-dance places of questionable character. There are thousands of these small places that constitute a moral hazard for tens of thousands of young people, and while the Army camp has complicated the problem, it is not primarily responsible.

These so-called "joints" locate on the highways miles from large cities, yet accessible because of modern roads. Thus, they bring temptation to the country boys and girls of the neighborhood, as well to to youths in the Army and their visitors. Elimination of this sinister environment offers a challenge to the decent influences of society. It could well become a combined project of churches, women's clubs, and all social agencies interested in the welfare of youth. And Congress could help by giving the military authorities control over camp areas.

"Invest Your Overtime"—III

Beyond the best that can be done in "pay-as-you-go" taxation, the United States is going to have to borrow a lot of money to pay for the materials and manpower of defense.

That is what the Treasury is undertaking to do in selling the new issues of Defense Savings Bonds which are to be launched in another week. Already more than 200,000 persons every month are buying the Government's Savings Bonds at a rate of more than $1,000,000,000 a year. But it will take six times that much saving and lending to absorb the prospective deficit for 1941-42.

Does it make a difference whether the Government borrows from individuals or from banks?

Yes, it does. A great difference. In several ways.

One of the most important differences is in the effect on prices and inflation, which concerns the living of everyone.

Another important difference is in the result as to who owns the country after the war is over.

To take up the inflation question first:

If the Government borrows from an individual, the person who buys the savings bond has put aside for the time the possibility of spending that money for some luxury or convenience in the midst of the national emergency. The act of saving helps to that extent to relieve the demand for goods in competition with the defense industries and to conserve a buying power for the individual which will get him probably more for his money after the war.

If the Government borrows from a bank, any of several things is likely to happen to increase the total available amount of money in the country and therefore to encourage the price inflation which consumers would like to avoid. For example, if a national bank buys a Government bond it may under the law issue money against the security of that bond and lend the money again to a depositor in addition to the money it has lent to the Treasury. If the Federal Reserve Banks loaned money to the Government it would be paid out to contractors and others, most of whom would deposit it again in banks, tending to create new credit and new demands for goods.

The English economist, John Maynard Keynes, urged at the outbreak of the war a plan of compulsory savings by which a certain sliding percentage of earnings by workers would be held out as a deferred wage and loaned to the Government to be returned after the war. Though not adopted in form the proposal has had considerable influence in Britain.

The object of such a plan is not solely to help finance the Government. By having the less wealthy classes participate in financing the war it would establish for them also an investment to be repaid after the war. The same characteristic inheres in the recommendation that American workers put away a large slice of their overtime earnings or other war-prosperity income in defense bonds or other savings.

To do this will help answer the question as to who will own the United States after the war. It will not belong to Hitler or to any combination of aggressively-minded nations. Nor will its resources be mortgaged to a small group within the Nation because they have supplied the emergency finances.

War savings will mean after-war security and will help preserve economic as well as political democracy.

Our Readers Say—

"General Sherman Was Right"

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I dislike to cast a damper upon any of Mr. Frank L. Perrin's excellent essays, but I should like to take exception to the one titled "General Sherman Was Right." Mr. Perrin quotes a legend attributing to General Sherman the remark, "It is true and now it has been proved again as it has been said, 'The pen is mightier than the sword.'"

I do not know how true the legend is, but it is a matter of record that upon another occasion, Edward Bok wrote General Sherman a request to send the sentence, "The pen is mightier than the sword," for his autograph collection. General Sherman made the following reply:

> I prefer not to make scraps of sentimental writing. When I write anything I want it to be real and connected in form, as for instance in your quotation from Lord Lytton's play of "Richelieu," "The pen is mightier than the sword." Lord Lytton would never have put his signature to so naked a sentiment. Surely I will not. In the text there was a prefix or qualification:
>
> "Beneath the rule of men entirely great
> The pen is mightier than the sword."
>
> No, I cannot subscribe to your sentiment. . . . Rather in the providence of God, there is a time for all things, a time when the sword may cut the Gordian knot and set free the principles of right and justice, bound up in the meshes of hatred, revenge and tyranny that the pens of mighty men like Clay, Webster, Crittenden and Lincoln were unable to disentangle.

I submit that this, the true rather than the legendary version of General Sherman's sentiments, is of more striking pertinence today.

Dedham, Mass. F. A. HARDING

Scrap Iron and Oil to Japan?

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

A young man employed in a shipbuilding plant on a Western seaport is asking this question: "What is the meaning of the shiploads of scrap iron and of oil which we see constantly leaving from this port for Japan?"

He believes in giving all possible aid to Britain, he says. He wants to think that the Administration is as altruistic as it sounds. And he wants to do his part in the defense efforts of this country. But he is being told by apparently sincere persons that all wars are promoted by a few who grow rich thereby—that "the dollar knows no patriotism." Then he sees those ships go out, knowing that someone is being well paid for their cargo—cargo that he and his fellow-workers realize may one day come back in the form of bombs dropped by an alien enemy. They ask each other: "Why is it done?"

To me, the young man said: "If you can give me one reasonable explanation for our continuing to send to Japan the means to continue a war we hope to end, I shall accept it and ask no more."

I could give him no answer. Perhaps those who know more about international trade than I, can explain it. But whatever the explanation, if these men ever face the Japanese in battle the memory of those loaded ships will certainly come back to them.

(MRS.) MAY A. SORENSEN

Santa Monica, Calif.

[Editor's Note: The United States continues to ship oil to Japan in its usual volume, although there is no longer any high-test aviation gasoline going to Japan. Since the licensing system was applied last October, scrap iron shipments have become nearly negligible, less than 500 tons going in November, less than 1,000 in December, and less than 500 in January.]

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

Another Job for the Liberty Bell

Long Live Peanutbutter!

Sometimes I look in Miss Grover's narrow, kind little face, and I think to myself, "You may look just like a prim little schoolteacher to some people. But to me you're a heroine. For I know what you have to face every single day."

Peanutbutter sandwiches.

Twenty-two peanutbutter sandwiches, all wrapped in waxed paper, and tucked in twenty-two lovingly packed lunch boxes. Every day, rain or shine, when Miss Grover wakes up in the morning she must know that at noon, when they all sit around and open their lunches, she's going to have to face the sight and the distinctive odor of twenty-two peanutbutter sandwiches.

There is a peanutbutter conspiracy among them, the young. They agreed upon it just before they were born, evidently. It is the tightest monopoly known to industry. No advertising strategy brought it about; it is no triumph of salesmanship. But it has the small fry of the country in its fanatic grip. Ask any one of them on any street in the land what is his favorite food, and he'll tell you—

Peanutbutter sammiches!

* * *

We tried at first to break that clutch in our child's life. We asked more expert parents.

"Oh, you'll get used to it," they said. "I used to try to fight it at first. But I finally gave in."

"Don't they ever get tired of it?"

"I never heard of one of them getting tired. Oh, probably when they're thirteen or fourteen. But I have seen them go right into college on peanutbutter."

"But every single day! It's so . . . well, it's so. . . ."

"I know. It's so much like peanutbutter."

We said to each other, "It's just that 'Boo' doesn't know the possibilities of taste. We'll widen her dear little horizon."

So we took her to luncheon in a big New York hotel, where they had a special children's menu. All bunnies and fairies and merry jingles.

"You can have anything you want for luncheon, darling," we said.

She said in her most angelic voice, "I'd like a nice peanutbutter sammich."

"No. Let's have something different today," and we showed her the menu, and the head waiter came over and bent above us and said:

"Ah, I know. We have something very special for the young lady. It's called the Mickey Mouse special. With milk, of course. And vanilla ice cream."

"And besides that," she said, politely but firmly, "I want a nice . . ." We stopped her before she could say it.

"That'll do very well," we said to the head waiter. "We'll have the lovely Mickey Mouse special."

* * *

He wrote it down, and he snapped his fingers for a waiter, and turned it over to him. They hurried out and we sat there admiring the chandelier, and the other people's hats, and saying, "My, isn't it nice to lunch out occasionally?"

The waiter came rushing in, in that special unctuous way of waiters. There was the milk in a little silver pitcher, with a bunny holding the handle. And there was a mysterious plate, covered with a glinting silver dome.

"One Mickey Mouse special for the young lady," the waiter said, very pleased with everything.

"What I really want," she said shyly, "is a nice . . ."

"Now, darling," I said warningly.

He whisked off the silver dome, beaming like a magician, and there . . .

Yep, peanutbutter sammich!

MARGARET LEE RUNBECK

North . . South . . East . . West

Miracles in Miniature

By Frank L. Perrin

It is perfectly natural for many of us to attempt in some fashion to explain the incomprehensible, the unusual, as the manifestation of some miraculous power or force.

But eventually we come to what we regard as the sensible conclusion that no effect which is comprehensible and understandable can be produced or caused except by recognizable, if not admittedly controllable or known, forces. We pride ourselves that at last we have attained that understanding which dissipates and eventually dispels what we, in our sophistication, have come to regard as fanciful illusions. We flatter ourselves that we have traveled far along the road of knowledge.

But there is another and a not unknown or unrevealed road which is plainly visible on a day in Spring when the dross heaped by chilly winds has been scattered by the warmer breezes. Along this road, through woods and groves and along brooks released from their winter bondage, we discover in abundance what are, in truth and fact, miracles in miniature. One who would not be convinced of the folly of stubborn denial of the existence of a cause which mundane forces cannot control or direct, and the effects of which cannot be forestalled, should shun this road of revelation. There is no blast of trumpets, no shout of command, no marching of soldiers' feet around the walls of a doomed city. Yet even in this intensified silence there comes to the sensitive thought the realization that mighty forces, unseen forces, irresistible forces, are operating in unquestioning obedience to a persuasive command.

* * *

Youth, looking ahead, sees what seems to be a long, a tortuous and disillusioning road to be taken. Perhaps today, more than in years past, the temptation is to conclude that what lies ahead might better be avoided than endured. The sons and daughters of soldiers who paid the full price in the war of a generation ago ask why they, too, must go to war to preserve a freedom thrice so dearly bought. Then there comes the realization, impressed since the dawn of civilization, that eternal vigilance is the price of liberty. That which we cherish, be it our good name, our home, our business or employment, even the freedom of conscience, must be defended. These are regarded enviously by those who have never enjoyed them in their completeness, and those who may have possessed and lost them.

Quite complacently we all agree it is true that the rain falls alike upon the just and upon the unjust. Thus it is that the miracle of Spring is observed universally. The joy it brings and the gratitude it inspires are measured by the degree of appreciation of the manifestation and bestowal. This is true, likewise, of privileges and immunities vouchsafed by democratic governments designed to perpetuate freedom of conscience and freedom of action. The benefits are enjoyed and perpetuated in exact ratio to the degree in which they are appreciated and externalized.

* * *

So at last there is gained the realization that in time of danger or crisis there is the necessity of definite protective action by those whose vested rights are threatened or invaded. He who is helped most in an emergency is that one who helps himself by applying the available means at hand. The farmer must first plant and sow. Otherwise he cannot reap. The protecting levee, built in season, is the only defense against inundation in time of flood.

There persists, with abundant reason for the faith within us, the present knowledge, supported by the experience of the ages, that the helping, sustaining, and directing hand is not withheld. We have learned that the arm of the Lord is not shortened. And yet the temptation, with thought confused by the visible evidence that the tide of battle seems to turn in favor of the aggressor, is to believe that the defenders of what we cherish as civilization are without hope.

That is the mesmerism which the challengers would impose. That is the defeatist doctrine which those who cry out for peace where there is no peace would teach. In their school it is taught that eventual supremacy marches hand in hand with might.

Let all who are tempted to yield to the persuasive arguments of defeatism look out and beyond the drab and discouraging picture today portrayed, in the right direction. The day of understandable and explainable miracles has not passed.

The Wide Horizon

Is "All-Out Aid" in a Slump?

By William H. Stringer

NEW YORK

Backers of all-out aid to Britain here are seriously concerned today over the way the campaign to arouse Americans to dangers facing them is being managed—or mismanaged. With memories of the packed Lindbergh isolationist rally at Manhattan Center Wednesday night still fresh in mind, they are disturbed, first, by the serious slump in the all-out-aid campaign waged by such groups as the Committee to Defend America by Aiding the Allies.

Secondly, they are alert to certain implications behind the Manhattan Center rally.

President Roosevelt, it is recalled, said April 18 that the American public was not sufficiently aware of the dangers in the situation overseas. Washington commentators have suggested that he was "waiting for public opinion to catch up" before taking further effective steps in aid of Britain. In the face of this, spokesmen for all-out-aid groups here hold that the Nation is more isolationist today than it was a month ago!

Aiding this condition is the fact, as seen here, that in the all-out effort to mould American opinion, the isolationist America First Committee, after a slow start, has definitely seized the initiative. It has been superbly organized. Colonel Lindbergh, joining it, has made two major addresses. At the same time Senators Wheeler and Nye and others have been tireless in their campaigning.

* * *

On the opposite side of the picture, the organizations favoring fullest aid to Britain are seen as just coming out of a prolonged slump. One vigorous campaigner, William Bullitt, former Ambassador to France, has "tired himself out carrying on single-handed," in the words of a worker on the Committee to Defend America. Wendell Willkie has said little since returning from Canada. Secretary Ickes has been quiescent. And it has been reported almost impossible to get strongly interventionist Senators to bestir themselves from Washington.

This slump, however, is not the most disturbing factor to those who would see the Nation unitedly backing the Administration and the Lend-Lease Law. More dangerous, as they see it, is the concentrated pro-Nazi-Fascist-Communist support being marshaled behind the sincere isolationists. Doubtless it is this which is giving their rallies the new appearance of power and strength.

Eyewitnesses at the Manhattan Center rally, held under auspices of the America First Committee, testified to the heavy Nazi and fellow-traveler attendance.

New York newspapers remarked how the applause punctuating Colonel Lindbergh's address was heaviest when he said England was losing the war. This was held to coincide significantly with reports from the recent rally at Chicago, under similar auspices, where booing from all parts of the hall greeted the mention of Britain's Prime Minister.

* * *

The leaders of the America First Committee, it is stressed, are sincerely isolationist and patriotic Americans. But in view of events at the New York and Chicago rallies, a profound question is asked, namely: Does the pro-Nazi backing of the isolationist organizations reveal an open effort on the part of Nazi strategists to divide and confuse America—even as the small nations of Europe were once split apart—and thereby to prevent effective, united action in aid of Britain, at least "until it is too late"?

Leaders of the all-out-aid groups, sensing the danger to their cause, are making efforts to climb out of their slump. The Committee to Defend America is working on a program for action in the Mid-West. In New York, Wendell Willkie is speaking at its Madison Square Garden rally May 7.

The newly-formed Fight for Freedom Committee has taken still speedier action, going on the air within twenty-four hours to answer Colonel Lindbergh. It is rapidly branching out across the country under the vigorous leadership of the tall, stalwart Rt. Rev. Henry W. Hobson, Protestant Episcopal Bishop for Southern Ohio. Its program is "anything necessary" to defeat Hitler, including use of convoys, Navy or air force.

Wendell Willkie remains the trump card in speaking engagements for the all-out aid advocated, and it is reported that he will speak for the Fight for Freedom Committee. How far he is willing to go beyond convoys is not yet certain. But what is certain, in this whole affair, is that in the last month the isolationists, apparently bolstered wherever they have appeared by the militant, marshaled support of the pro-Nazis, have stolen a march—and at the very moment when America should act vigorously to aid Britain, if it is going to act at all.

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